

THE
FIELD

Cleared of the

NOBLE STAND.



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So Called.

WITH

BY A SINCERE SEEKER.

Annals of KING GEORGE, Vol. 5. p. 266.

L O N D O N;

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The Field Cleared of the
NOBLE STAND, &c.

In a LETTER to a FRIEND.

S I R,



THE *Annals* of King **GEORGE**, as fast as they come forth, I perceive, by the Contents of your Letter to me, come early under your Eye; and with what just *Caution* you read such kind of Productions, knowing the *Dearth* of *Impartial* Historians, and remembring you have *Two* Eyes and Ears.

You take notice, that the *Volume* for the *Fifth* Year is especially remarkable in the Part that relates to *Ecclesiastical Affairs*, the most *touchy* of all

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other;

other ; and in which you wish the Compiler had said less, or said more, as to the *Differences*, that have risen among the *Dissenters*.

His Introduction tends to raise Expectation, by his telling the World, that “ *all Means of Publication have been almost engrossed in their Quarrels ; and that the Publick has been, and is like to be so far affected thereby, as to call for as particular an Account as a Work of THIS NATURE will allow of.*”

You hence, it seems, promised yourself a fair and equal Abstract of the Writings published by *Subscribers* and *Nonsubscribers*, after the famous Division at *Salter's-Hall* into those *Two Denominations* ; but before you had read out the next Page, found yourself mistaken, by his reproachful Mention of the two first Pamphlets he is pleased to introduce on the *Subscribing-Side*, as if introduced on purpose to compliment his Patron, by shewing his Good-will to damn 'em, presuming it would not be unacceptable to that worthy Gentleman to see his Name prefixed to a Work of this Damnatory Nature, with reference to any thing publish'd in this Cause by Mr. Bradbury, and the Author of the Noble Stand.

Having for a Handle mention'd the Letter to Dr. Gale, as what he can't deny “ *was wrote with Warmth and PARTIALITY, bearing hard against some particular Persons of the Subscribing-Side, and particularly Mr. Bradbury ;*” he immediately adds, “ *Mr. Bradbury therefore thought fit to answer it, in a Letter to John Barrington Shute Esq; But therein that Gentleman had the Misfortune to fall MORE into Heat and INVECTIVE than his Adversary ;*” (which is as clear, as that the Sun shines to us at Midnight) “ *and particularly against the worthy Gentleman whom he addressed himself to, on account of his favouring PACIFICK and GENERAL Principles. Those we shall therefore look no further into.*” No, by no means. The Circumstances of a Work of
This

the NOBLE STAND. 3

This Nature, i. e. considering his Patron, Biass, Cue and End, not allowing him to look farther into Writings that he was to leave under a Blot; nor to give a more particular Account of their Contents, lest he should betray and blow up his Design of bespeaking the Publick not to read 'em, or to do it with Prejudice. "But, says he, under THIS CLASS [viz. of Writings which he was only to cite in order to censure] "we MUST NOT, [so, it seems, his Positive Instructions bear] "MUST NOT omit the "NOBLE STAND, which was also prosecuted in a Second Part, but (so he MUST write) with so much "Roughness of Manners, and ill Temper, as justly offended all Sides: And the same Person's Indiscretion "also a little after brought him into the Common Papers, "till at last he seemed to have advertised away ALL his "Reputation."

These Two Parts of the Noble Stand I have carefully review'd, and challenge this Writer of Annals to say what there is in either, to support the Charge of Roughness of Manners, or ill Temper, comparable to what is discovered by himself in this very Account, which can't but be more justly offensive to all that are impartial of every Side, as found in a Work of This Nature, and so tending to put a Lasting Abuse upon the World.

It seems he could see nothing of Argument in either of those Parts of the Noble Stand; or it must pass for Confutation sufficient of the First Part, to say "it was prosecuted in a Second, with Roughness of "Manners and ill Temper," because taken up in answering unjust Reproaches in a way that he does not like; and likes the worse, because just the Reverse to what he here says of it: that is, with so much Pleasantry or Good Temper, as procured the Noble Stand, in point of Sale, A Noble Run, as a standing Proof how unacceptably it was written. But perhaps 'twas this Good Humour, mix'd with

Argument, making it spread so fast, that made it the more grievous for its Adversaries to bear, and so *Roughness* and *Smoothness* of *Manners*, *Good* and *Ill Temper* must, in this case, pass for all one: And, if we will take This Writer's word for't, there was so much of *This* as justly offended ALL SIDES; that is, the modern DIOTREPHEs, who is a MEDLEY of ALL in ONE: and next to him, those who were little enough to fear his *Displeasure*, or court his *Favour* in the same abject manner as He does *That* of others, where he hopes to find his Account.

It must needs be *Roughness* of *Manners* to touch one troubled with a *Noli me tangere*, with the most *Gentle Hand*; *Ill Temper*, to touch the sore Place over again, tho in order to a Cure; and such as, in the Language of those who have nothing else to answer, justly offends all Sides, speaking as they would have it, to countenance their *Fret*, which they cannot conceal. How can the *First* or *Second Part* of the *Noble Stand* be worth reading, or read without the utmost *Prejudice*, when we have it upon Record in *Annals*, that This same Person or Pamphlet, viz. the *Noble Stand*, "This same Person's *Indiscretion* also a little after brought him into the common Papers, till at last he SEEMED to have advertised away ALL his REPUTATION," viz. for *Smoothness* of *Manners*, *Good Temper*, *Wit*, *Reason*, *Sense*, Every Thing commendable; and seem'd moreover advertised into a Piece of *Poesy*, *Playwright*, *Lunatick*; in a word, all that is bad and worse: and so must needs be lost for an *Author*, and never more able to lift up his Head, or do any Service to the *Subscribing Side*; that is, if such a one be to be regarded in setting up himself for a *Censor* of the *Subscribers* and *Their Writings*, who at the same time publishes himself a notorious *Parasite* to the *Founder* of the *Non-Subscribing Order*, and a very hopeful *Copier* after Him, who of his own proper Stock furnish'd

furnish'd all the BRASS that went into the *Canons* lately cast of a New Invention, to keep the Churches in *Peace*.

But you *insist* upon your *Right* to judge for yourself of what comes forth in *Annals*, as well as in *common Papers*; and accordingly desire me to procure you a Collection of what is said to be *advertised* by or *against* the *Noble Stand* to so STRANGE an EVENT. Having some Acquaintance with the *Author*, I made my Application and Request to him for such a *Collection* as you mention, and that he would consent to its being publish'd. He discover'd his Aversion to what I had propos'd, alledging, that being well satisfied in the *Acceptance* that what he had written had found with *Equal Judges*; 'twas with him no great matter, what was said against him in a *reviling* way by his *angry Adversaries*. He added, that he had writ in this Controversy as much as came to his *Share*, and more than some Men would easily forgive him. I reply'd, And more than they would easily answer: However, I thought it necessary that he should go through the Press once more upon the present Occasion; urging, that while *Dirt* was thrown upon him only in *common Papers*, tho' provoking enough, as spread over the Nation; yet as *such Papers* are usually soon forgotten and lost, he might content himself in having appear'd in his own Vindication in such short-liv'd Papers as far as was necessary. But here was an *Historian* turn'd *Censor*, and so *traducing* in *Annals* the *Noble Stand*, that it may pass for condemn'd without being heard or answer'd. I therefore *insisted* that 'twas a *Debt* he ow'd to the Cause, in Defence of which the *Noble Stand* was written, and so well fitted to serve, not to suffer such an *Abuse* to be palm'd upon the World, without giving the Reader an opportunity of discerning its *Injustice*, and regarding it accordingly.

6 *The Field cleared of*

I at length prevail'd, and he put his *Papers* into my hand, either to *suppress* or make them *publick*, as I saw good: I thought it my *Duty* to chuse the *latter*, and here send you one of the *Printed Copies*; and at the same time give the *Rest* to the *World*, to be read, together with the *foresaid Passages* in the *Annals* wherever they come.



S E C T. I.

The Notice taken of the Noble Stand in the Letter to Dr. Gale, and the Second Part of the Conduct of the Dissenters, consider'd.

THE *Introduction* to the *First Part* of the *Noble Stand* was originally publish'd in the *Flying-Post*. Against That *Introduction*, the *Letter to Dr. Gale* raves like *itself*; that is, in a manner so *vile* and *scandalous*, as to be a greater *Reproach* to the *Author*, than what he endeavours to cast upon any body else.

The *Extravagance* of that *Letter*, as dealing in *Calumny*, is taken notice of by the *Author* of the * *Conduct of the Dissenters*, with this *Censure*, tho writing on the same *Side*, That "it went too far into *Particular Reflections*, to be *publickly justified* in so *doing*." And yet forgetting his own *Censure*, he immediately fits it to himself, by letting loose his *Spite* the same way.

"The *Flying-Post Account* (says he) was soon after *vindicated* in a *Pamphlet*, call'd, *The NOBLE*

* *Second Part*, p. 8.

the NOBLE STAND.

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“STAND:” It was so: And what has he to say to it? “That (he adds) was as vile an Imposition upon the Publick, as the Account it appear’d to vindicate.” If it was no more, it is well enough; the Account refer’d to, having been sufficiently vindicated, and proved to be no Imposition at all.

But the Quarrel is with the Title; which he could not but know was taken from the Account of the Non-Subscribers in the First News-Paper Representation that appear’d: without which, in all likelihood, that way of appealing to the Publick had never been used in the present Contest.

The said Account, thrust into the World by the Non-Subscribers in the White-Hall Evening-Post, calls what they had done, in a way of Congratulation, A NOBLE STAND: And where was the Imposition upon the Publick, to speak of it, according to the Style wherein they think fit to congratulate themselves?

The Title is explain’d to be, “A Just Vindication of those Brave Spirits, who in the late memorable Actions at Salters-Hall distinguish’d themselves, and got so much Honour in appearing for that important Principle of Religious Liberty, viz. That Doctrines only to be known by Revelation are to be stated in the Words of Revelation ONLY, when designed to be a Standard and Test.”

This Principle They value themselves upon, and think themselves brave Spirits indeed, and to have got a great deal of Honour in appearing for it; and ’tis certain, the Actions by which they distinguish’d themselves (such as HISSING, for one) were truly memorable. The Principle, every one sees, is a Principle of Liberty with a witness, and such as is of the Last Importance to Religion, as tending to leave us no more than consists in Agreement of Sounds, that may include under them either nothing at all, or all the Confusion of Babel, as to Meaning and Sense.

And

And what Harm is done in writing such a *Vindication* of it as I think to be *Just*, i. e. such as it deserves? And if he takes the *Body* of the *Work* to be *opposite* to the *Title*, the *Remedy* was easy, viz. to have got him better *Spectacles*, or turn'd over a *Leaf* or *Two*, to see what he had caught; and if he had not lik'd it, to have done as the Author has had occasion to do by many a *Pamphlet* on the other Side, namely, *flung it away*, and the Ground of his Quarrel with it, and disturb'd himself no farther.

"The *Title* (says he) carried in it an Air of
 "defending a *Relyance* upon the *Words* of *Revelation*
 "ONLY." And so far he seems to have read it with Pleasure, as denoting, in his willing *Apprehension*, A Defence of a *Relyance* upon the mere *Words* of *Revelation*, exclusive of the *Sense*: As if the *Spirit* of God had writ a *Book*, as the *Papists* would have it, of *unsens'd* Characters; without any *Meaning*, or such (even in Things *Necessary* and *Fundamental*) as *Fallible Men* cannot certainly know, so as thereby to be able to distinguish *Truth* from *Error*: Every thing being the *Truth* of *Scripture*, that every one thinks to be so; and every one sound, that agrees to the *Words* of *Revelation*, let his *Meaning* by them be what it will. And so, tho the *Mind* or *Sense* of the *Spirit* be but one, any *Number* of contrary *Senses*, in the most concerning Points, must all be right, even when all but one must needs be wrong: And the *Authors* or *Abettors* of those contrary *Senses* must all be sound, not only to themselves, but to one another, by holding the mere *Words* of *Revelation*; and upon this *Foot*, as of the same *Faith*, how different soever, all sit down, hail *Fellows well met*, in the same *Communion*. Who sees not, that This is a *Principle* of *Liberty* plainly *destructive* of *Christianity*? As subverting the *Truth* and *Importance* of EVERY DOCTRINE to be known
 by

by Revelation only, and substituting the MERE WORDS of Revelation in their room; and those Words being made to signify Every Thing, are made to signify Nothing certain; and in what the Letter of Scripture uncertainly reveals, it can be reckon'd of no great Advantage above Natural Light, and so ought to have no great Stress laid upon it: And when the ORACLES OF GOD are made as doubtful as the Oracles of Delphos, what wonder if they come at length to be equally contemn'd? and then the next Step is to lay them aside.

If this be the Sense which the forward Wishes of this Writer put upon the Title, viz. the Noble Stand, &c. the Body of the Work was indeed opposite, which to every one that is for looking after the Sense of Scripture in and with the Words, could not but be an agreeable Disappointment: And for the Fret of others, it only serves to discover how far they are gone into the modern, celebrated Principle of Libertinism, which they that follow thro, will at length leave the Bible behind, and then who knows where they will stop?

As the Body of the Noble Stand does not answer what he too hastily promised himself from the Title, he says, "This is a known Trick among the Hirelings of the Press, and the Wits of Grubstreet:" with which kind of Wits his Language shows he has been pretty much conversant, whether he is a Hireling of the Press or not. "But (he goes on) 'tis altogether new from a MINISTER of the Gospel, and a SPICKLER for ORTHODOXY." By which it appears his Knowledge or Memory reaches but a little way; otherwise he might have put himself in mind of a Precedent exactly parallel, in the Pamphlet writ against the Enemies of King GEORGE, entitled, *The Hardship of the Oaths to the present Government*, and this by a Minister of the Gospel, and a Stickler for Orthodoxy, being one of the Subscribers.

But were it as *new* altogether as he represents it, how is it ever the worse for *that*, or for any *hard Name* he thinks fit to give it, or its *well-known Author*? Or how is it to his *Shame* to be well known and publicly talk'd of, as *stickling* for *Orthodoxy* upon many other *Accounts*, or in many other *Instances*, as well as what he calls *This Pious IMPOSITION*? The *Wit* of which Expression, if it has any, every one will acknowledge to be *pure Grubstreet*.

His honouring me with the *Character* of *A Stickler for Orthodoxy*, points to the *Ground* of his *Disgust*. Had the *Noble Stand* been writ by a *Stickler* against *Orthodoxy*, or writ to ridicule and run it down, what now moves his *Choler* might perhaps have procured his *Thanks*. There are a *Sort* of Men, who set their Mouth * against the *Heavens*, and their Tongue walketh thorough the *Earth*: And if among the *Enemies* of the *Great Mystery of Godliness*, this *Stickler for Orthodoxy* has his *Name* cast out as † *Evil* for the *SON'S Name* sake, whom all Men are to ‡ *HONOUR* even as they honour the *Father*; he has no reason to reckon it matter of *SHAME*, but of *GLORY*.

The

* Psal. lxxiii. 9. † Luke vi. 22. ‡ John v. 23.

An *Author* of the *same Stamp*, that no particular *Person* may take *Offence*, falls foul at once upon the *whole Body* of *Dissenters*. "Their *Notions*, says he, of the *Supreme Being*, "and the *Reſtitute* of his *Attributes*, are very *obſcure*, "if they can be reckon'd to have any at all, who take "Things upon *Truſt*, and make *Matters* of *Demonſtra-* "tion *Points* of *Faith*. They have no more to ſay for "the *Exiſtence* of a *God*, than the meanest *Heathen*, or "the wildest *Indian*: For they place *Religion*, with all "its *Foundation*, in the *Air*, and fetch all those things "from the *Authority* of a *Revelation*, on which a *Reve-* "lation itſelf is to be ſupported. They are ſo blindly "bigotted to any thing upon that foot, that the very

" Terms

the NOBLE STAND. II

The Opposition made by these *Two Pamphlets*, is no Surprize, as plainly pen'd by *Adversaries* to the *Principles* and *Cause* of the *Subscribing Ministers*: But next I am attack'd from another *Quarter*. 'Twas not enough for the *Writer* of the NOBLE STAND to be cut in the *Face*, he must also have a *Stab* in the *Back*; and for this, upon Tryal, none was found so fit as Mr. *George Ridpath*. This therefore is his *Task*, and after some Reluctance, his *Undertaking*, in Performance of which he does *Wonders*; and the *Authors* of the *Two forenam'd Pamphlets* and of the *Flying-Post* joining together, make up a very pretty railing *Triumvirate*, in which 'tis plain, *Both* the *Former* are exceeded in *Scurrility* by their *New Ally*. Had they been aware of this, 'tis like they would

“ Terms of Natural Religion, Morality, and Virtue, are
 “ hateful; Human Reason and the Light of Nature are
 “ their Aversion; Good Sense is the highest Folly, and In-
 “ tegrity of Life the Province of a Carnal Man. A blind
 “ Continuance in something which they are by no means
 “ to examine, and exercise their Reason about, is call'd
 “ close walking with, and relying upon God. And even so
 “ remote is all they call Religion from employing the Un-
 “ derstanding, and engaging the Faculties of a Reasona-
 “ ble Being; that they professedly declare a Person's Ac-
 “ quaintance therewith to rise in proportion to a Disuse
 “ of them: That the Gospel is all a Mystery, that Faith
 “ and Reason are Contradictions, and that a Christian is
 “ not a Man.”

What is to be dreaded from such a *Writer* but his *Com-
 mendation*? from the Reproach of which I thank him for
 exempting the *Noble Stand*. We are now indeed told, that
 since the Breach at *Salters-Hall*, the *Second Part* of the *Con-
 duct* is to let the World know, that the foresaid Charge
 is to be confin'd to the *Subscribers*: The *Non-Subscribers* are
 restored to this *Rabshakeb's* Good Graces; according to
 what follows from the *Writer* of the *Annals* of the Present
 Reign, Vol. 5. p. 265. “ The *Conduct* of the *Dissenters* [first
 “ Part] was publish'd in a Letter to the *Bishop* of *Bangor*,
 “ wherein they are charged home with Narrowness of

would not have agreed to call the *Flying-Post*, the one a *dirty*, the other the *worst* and most *disreputable* Conveyance: 'Tis hop'd they will acknowledge, that the *Author* and his *Paper* have merited of them to be spoken of for the future in *softer Language*, seeing he has done them more than *Knights Service*, in being so *hard-mouth'd* against the NOBLE STAND. I think it necessary to transcribe the whole of what he refers to, as the mighty Provocation, and then with the utmost *Calmness* shall set down his *Railing* as a *Diversion*; or where his *Peevishness* appears strongest, endeavour to repay him with the greater *Pity*.

" Principle, and an uncharitable Spirit; but the Acrimony of its Stile, and the Charge lying too general, which could be just but against a few, made it give offence. After the Breach therefore at *Salters-Hall*, there was publish'd a Second Part, acknowledging the latter Error, from the Example of those who opposed Subscriptions." Who hereupon, it seems, are purg'd and become *white Boys* with him: But as for these *Subscribers*, they are left under the Charge of *Narrowness* of Principle, and an *uncharitable Spirit*, repeated with more *Acrimony* of Stile than before; of the Offence of which our *Historian*, to shew his *Impartiality*, has nothing to say, unless to add to the Charge upon 'em, as "IMPOSING their own Interpretations in Points of Faith."

" But such wild Accusations (to use the Words of Mr. Bradbury) " only serve to shew, that they that bring them " must have a great Confidence of the Stupidity of Mankind, before they could venture to talk against all Evidence." How wretched must be their Cause, who need to support it by having Conscience and common Sense at Defiance!

S E C T. II.

A Necessary Piece of History transfer'd from the Second Part of the Noble Stand, relating to the Trouble given the Writer of the Flying-Post by Two Certain Gentlemen, for what was publish'd on the Side of the Subscribing Ministers in his Paper of Saturday, March 21. 1718-19.

Of the threatening Letter sent by one of the said Gentlemen on the mention'd Occasion.

“ **T**HE Representation in the *Flying-Post* on the Side of the Subscribing Ministers came out on a Saturday. The same Day a Letter from one who knows his own Name, is sent to the Author of the *Flying-Post*, letting him know that for that Day's Paper he was upon his Good Behaviour: That if he ventur'd to publish what was farther promised, he must in good earnest think of being deserted by Old Friends, and generously left to look after New. In short, the Terms are so big with Woe, that the Letter being deliver'd in the Man's Absence, and open'd and read to his innocent Family, put them into Fright enough, as if going to be undone.”

Of the other Gentleman's sending for the Author of the Flying-Post, and giving him a Sunday-Morning Lecture instead of a Sermon on the foresaid Occasion. The said Lecture imitated too much to the Life, & hinc illæ Lachrymæ!

“ This Storm a little hush'd: The Lord's-Day Morning; the better Day the better Deed! Another
“ Patron

“ Patron of the Noble Stand sent for the Author of
 “ the *Flying-Post*, and tho no *Clergy-Gentleman*, yet
 “ having the *Faculty* without affecting the *Honour*
 “ of A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN SPEAK BY THE HOUR,
 “ instead of going to *Church*, condescended to en-
 “ tertain his private *Audience* upon the *Subject* of
 “ the *Flying-Post* the Day before.

“ The *Doctrinal Part* of his Discourse was ex-
 “ tremely fine, and full of *Learning*, but such as
 “ tended to *Practice*. The *Uses* were several, viz.
 “ of *Inference*; in which he pointed out to Abhor-
 “ rence the great *Evil* of *Creed-making*, *Human*
 “ *Forms*, and the *Fancy* of counting and calling
 “ any of them *sound*, or *holding them fast*, if we do;
 “ *Narrow Schemes*, *Imposition*, &c. After *Creed-*
 “ *making*, he just mention'd *Canon-making*, as what
 “ he would speak to, when any should appear vain
 “ enough to be chargeable with the *Humour*; at
 “ present 'twas thought unnecessary. He farther,
 “ from what he had said, infer'd the great *Excel-*
 “ *lence* of mutual *Forbearance*, *Liberty*, *Charity*;
 “ at the mention of which he brighten'd yet more
 “ in Looks and Expression, and pour'd out his
 “ Conceptions in that *Flow* of inimitable Elo-
 “ quence, that, for *once*, he was insensibly charm'd
 “ into an *Admiration* of *himself*, and so near an
 “ *Extasy*, as to make a *Pause* for a moment, and
 “ let the *Flying-Post* drop out of his hand. Upon
 “ this, recovering, he with wonderful Command
 “ of Affection went into a *Use* of *Lamentation*, that
 “ CHARITY, DEAR CHARITY! should in so great a
 “ degree be *fled* from the *Earth*: CHARITY! a word
 “ of so charming a *Sound*, so little understood, so
 “ much abused! Inward Grief, or something else,
 “ here beautifully shewed itself in dropping a
 “ *Tear*.

“ This gave occasion naturally to *slide* into a
 “ *Use* of *Reprehension*, in which turning off from
 “ *himself*

" himself to his other Hearer, he with becoming
 " Tenderness endeavour'd to make him sensible
 " of his Offence in what he had published in the
 " Flying-Post. That being in favour of the Sub-
 " scribing Ministers, it must needs be wrong, be-
 " cause 'twas well known he was on the Side of
 " the Noble Stand; in which, without pretending
 " to Infallibility, he had abundant Certainty that he
 " was in the Right, and expected that those that
 " knew him and his Communication should think so
 " too, and give into his Measures with becoming
 " Readiness. The Conviction being so clear, he
 " proceeded to Exhortation, That nothing more of
 " the like nature be sent abroad in the Paper un-
 " der Consideration. He had the Goodness to
 " take notice of an Objection or Two; as that an
 " Account was published first in the White-Hall Even-
 " ing-Post on the Side of the Refusers to subscribe,
 " which gave the Occasion, &c. The Fact was not
 " denied, but he signified that 'twas without his
 " Knowledge; and if I remember right, what he
 " had heard spoken against, and would not be
 " thought to approve. The next was an Ad-
 " vertisement of a Pamphlet, coming out by way of Let-
 " ter to Dr. Gale, of the same Side with the White-
 " Hall Evening-Post: As to which the World
 " ought to be told, that our Speaker express'd his
 " Desire that it might be suppress'd, and actually
 " sent to the Publisher about it; but however it
 " happen'd, notwithstanding his Authority, the
 " Book comes out in about a day or two after.
 " Upon the whole, he added some Motives and
 " Directions proper to the Author of the Flying-
 " Post, as to his Conduct for the future. More
 " he could have said: But———casting an Eye
 " upon his Watch, and observing with Surprise
 " how the Time so well imploy'd had insensibly
 " pre-

16 *The Field cleared of*

“ prevented him, he dismiss’d his Hearer with
“ many Good-Wishes home.”

This is the Account, about which so great a
Pother has been made, because, forsooth, *Guilt*
teaches Mr. *Ridpath*’s PATRON to think himself
meant; and so by endeavouring to raise a Cla-
mour against the Representation given without a
Name, only takes pains to shew how well it *sits*
him.



S E C T. III.

*The Author of the Flying-Post, Mr. George
Ridpath, being found warpable, is brought
off from the Noble Stand, and even play’d
against it: Having doubly offended in fur-
nishing the Materials of the foresaid Histo-
ry, to atone his angry Patron, and buy his
Peace, he must publish an Advertisement
that may be taken for an absolute Denial
of That History. The Guileful Advertise-
ment itself, introduc’d with a Letter from
the other Side of the Atlantick, in the Fly-
ing-Post of May 16. 1719.*

IN this Paper, before we come to the *Adver-
tisement* against the *Noble Stand*, our Eye is met
with a Letter from *New-England*, which doubtless
was printed to invite and recompence a due Re-
gard. I shall therefore transcribe some of the
choicest Paragraphs, from which every one may be
left to guess at the Intent of the Publisher in pla-
cing it here, and in what Connection it stands to
what is to come after.

The

The Preamble must be own'd of merry Memory, viz. "'Tis hop'd the Reverend Person who wrote the following Letter, and the WORTHY GENTLEMAN to whom it is directed, will excuse the PUBLICATION of it, because"—See what follows—

" Sir, Your * Generous Inclinations to do good
" unto the WORLD, and become a GENERAL BE-
" NEFACTOR to MANKIND, have not been confin'd
" unto the *Eastern Side* of the *Atlantick*. Your In-
" fluences have reach'd unto the *American Regions*,
" and the People *afar off* do, on many Accounts,
" feel and own themselves the better for you.

" If *New-England* enjoys a singular Share in
" your Concern for the Welfare of such as are al-
" ways glad and proud of your Patronage, it is a

* Generous Inclinations to do good unto the *World*, and become a General Benefactor to *Mankind*; and these Generous Inclinations extending to the *Whole*, not confin'd to a *Part*: Transcendent Genius! One of which is as much as can be expected at *One Time* in the *World*, or *Two* at the most.

Mr. Prior's Poems. The FLIES, fol. 196.

Say, Sire of Insects, mighty Sol,
(A FLY upon the Chariot-Pole
Cries out :) What BLUE-BOTTLE alive
Did ever with such Fury drive?
Tell th' GOD of FLIES, Great Father, tell,
(Says T'OTHER perch'd upon the Wheel :)
Did ever any Mortal Fly
Raise such a Cloud of Dust as I?

My JUDGMENT turn'd the whole Debate,
My VALOUR sav'd the sinking State.
So talk Two feeble Buzzing Things,
Toss up their Heads, and stretch their Wings:
But if the Truth to Light was brought:

Hiatus valde defendus!

D

" Country

“Country that will pretend to some, especially unto Two Recommendations, which have somewhat of a Singularity in them.

“The *one* is, that our Lawful, and Rightful, and Invaluable King *GEORGE* is not known to have so much as one of all that are *truly* of *this People* disaffected to him——

“The other is, That No Church upon Earth at this day so notably makes the Terms of *Communion* run parallel with the Terms of *Salvation*, as they are made among this People.

“The only declared Basis for Union among them, is, that solid, vital, substantial Piety, wherein all Good Men of different Forms are united, and *Calvinists* with *Lutherans*, *Presbyterians* with *Episcopalians*, *Pædobaptists* with *Anabaptists*, beholding one another, to *fear God* and *work Righteousness*, do with Delight sit down at the * same Table of the Lord; nor do they hurt one another in the Holy Mountain.

“You

* *Query* 1. Are there in this Country, either *truly* of *this People*, or transplanted from abroad, any *Socinians*, *Arians*, *Disciples* of *Dr. Clark*, or such as are gone off from the *Catholick* Doctrine of the *Trinity*?

2. If there be *such*, is there among them that *solid, vital, substantial* Piety, wherein *Good Men* of different Forms are united; and so a *Ground* of *Church-Fellowship*, without regard to *Faith*, or *different* Objects of *Worship*?

3. May it hereupon be said, that *Catholicks* and *Clarkites*, or they who are for *One God Supreme* and *Two Subordinate*, beholding one another to *fear the Lord* and *work Righteousness*, do with *Delight* sit down at the *same Table*?

4. If this be *Fact*, may not a *Second Letter* be seasonable, to signify so much? And a *Preamble* denoting such an Errand well *excuse* the *Publication* of it? And perhaps be an *additional Recommendation* to the *kind Regards* of the *same Patronage*?

N.B. A *Second Letter* from the same Person is now publish'd, perhaps to the Mortification of whoever had a hand

“ You will doubtless esteem such a People not
 “ unworthy of your kind Regards; and if there
 “ should be some Follies found among them, any
 “ fordid Frugality, any absurd Ingratitude, any
 “ weak Listening to a few designing Men, who
 “ sometimes with popular and plausible Insinua-
 “ tions impose upon them; your superior Spirit
 “ will compassionately make Allowances for them.
 “ Such Things are but *Humanities*: And the Good-
 “ nefs,

hand in procuring or publishing the First. *Vid.* Mr. Brad-
 bury's Sermons of *Contending for the Faith*. In this Second
 Letter there are these Remarkable Words, to take off
 any wrong Impressions that might be made by the Former:
 “ Your Brethren on the *American Strand*, so far as I am
 “ acquainted with them, cannot see an All-sufficient SA-
 “ VIOUR, who is not in his *Essence* one with the Infinite
 “ and Eternal God, and so *equal with God*.

“ They mightily approve and pursue the Design of
 “ making the *Terms of Communion* to be no other than the
 “ *Terms of Salvation*; and of all Good Men coming pro-
 “ fessedly and explicitly to unite on the Basis of that PI-
 “ ETY, on which all the Children of God are indeed for
 “ ever united. But yet (without peremptorily and posi-
 “ tively pronouncing of *Damnation*, or using those *Damna-*
 “ *tory Expressions*, which don't so well agree with the Tem-
 “ per of modest and humble Christians, on these Occa-
 “ sions) They are at a loss how they shall suppose the
 “ *Terms of Salvation* duly complied withal, where ONE
 “ GOD in THREE PERSONS is not prayed unto; and
 “ where a *Baptism* into the Name of ONE GOD, and of
 “ *Two Creatures*, is made the *Badge of Christianity*: Or how
 “ they shall suppose, that Men come up to that PIETY,
 “ which will oblige us to acknowledge them as our Bre-
 “ thren in CHRIST, while they do not acknowledge any
 “ CHRIST, but a Son of God who is not *One in Essence*
 “ with his Father, but one infinitely inferior to the most
 “ High God; infinitely different from him, whose Name
 “ alone is JEHOVAH.

“ 'Tis true, they are utterly against the *Persecution* of
 “ any Men for their holding of such dangerous and per-
 “ nicious Errors. They think that all *Good Subjects* and
 “ *Good Neighbours* have a Right unto the Protection of the

“ nefs, and Patience, and Courage of Great Men
 “ must have Tryals by inferior People, in this way
 “ provided for them.

“ For this *People* you have done various and
 “ Ponderous Kindnesses.

“ What is now written, comes from one who is
 “ as capable to know the Disposition of these Pro-
 “ vinces, as unwilling to write any thing which

“ Civil Government. But they admire at the Rhetorical
 “ Flourishes of those Men who call it a *Persecution*, for
 “ Christians to withdraw their *Communion* from such as
 “ hold the grievous *Heresies*, which render it impossible
 “ for them to carry on their Prayers together.

“ They cannot comprehend what our Brethren mean,
 “ when they require no *Confession of Faith* from those of their
 “ Communion, or any other Declaration and Explanation
 “ of their Sentiments, than what they know all the *He-
 “ reticks* upon the Face of the Earth, as well as the *Soci-
 “ nians*, will readily come into. For they think some o-
 “ ther Denomination, rather than that of *Hereticks*, must
 “ be found for them, with whom the *Express Words* of
 “ *Scripture* will not be subscribed unto.

“ They remember, there are *Hereticks* whom our Holy
 “ Lord has commanded us to *reject*; and this the rather,
 “ because 'tis no other than what they themselves do, in
 “ their own Sin, plainly condemn themselves unto: They first
 “ *reject* us, and the *Faith* which we live upon.

“ They can by no means come into that Paradox, That
 “ there are no *Hereticks*, but *Bad Livers*; People of an im-
 “ moral and scandalous Conversation. For there are *He-
 “ resies* inconsistent with, and obstructive, yea, destructive
 “ to a true *Living to God*, which Men of *sober Lives* may be
 “ led away withal. In fine, They can't see that it is any
 “ other than a *Spurious Charity*, and the noble Principle of
 “ *Catholick Charity* miserably misapplied and prostituted
 “ unto *EVIL PURPOSES*, when it extends unto such a La-
 “ titude, that we must admit all Sorts of *Hereticks* to our
 “ *Communion*; and compels us to *communicate* with all those
 “ whom it would be an unjust thing to *persecute*.

“ If any thing that any of us have written, be con-
 “ strued, as intended for so loose, and vast, and blind an
 “ Extent of *Charity*, there is a Misconstruction in it.”

“ he

“ he does not know or think to be true : But *very*
 “ *willing* that, if there should be any occasion for
 “ it, You may expose this Letter *wherever* it may
 “ be serviceable.”

Well, some Body or other has thought it may be serviceable in a *News-Paper*, and in the *Flying-Post* just before an *Advertisement* against the *Noble Stand*; and accordingly, after so memorable an *Introduction*, Mr. *Ridpath* thus opens—

“ In Justice to Two Gentlemen, who are very
 “ ill used in a Book call’d *The Noble Stand*, Part 2.
 “ p. 21, &c. I think myself obliged in this publick
 “ manner to let the World know, that I * NEVER
 “ said there was ANY *such* Letter writ to me, as the
 “ Reverend Mr. *Daniel Wilcox* speaks of, but that
 “ there was one sent to my Assistant : Nor did I
 “ represent that Letter in such Tragical Terms,
 “ as big with Woe, &c. as he has thought fit to
 “ dress it up in ; but only mention’d it as a Reason
 “ why I did not think fit to let any more of
 “ that Subject be printed in my Paper. The Letter
 “ was writ by a Gentleman who has been long
 “ eminent for his good Affection to all Protestants,
 “ and express’d his Displeasure that the late unhappy
 “ Differences betwixt the Dissenting Ministers
 “ should be expos’d to print on either Side,
 “ which his said Letter was writ to put a stop to.

“ As to the other Gentleman, with whom Mr.
 “ *Wilcox* has taken such an unaccountable Liberty ;
 “ the other Reverend Ministers then present
 “ know very well that I gave no such Representation
 “ of what pass’d betwixt us, as is there express’d,
 “ but what became the Solemnity of the

* Who would not take this for a flat Denial of any Letter at all ?

“ Day, and the Character of Wisdom, Goodness,
 “ Impartiality and Candor, which that Gentle-
 “ man has so justly acquir’d. The whole Turn
 “ Mr. *Wilcox* has given to that Conversation, is
 “ purely the Effect of his own Imagination. I
 “ told them plainly how much the *Gentleman* was
 “ concern’d at what had been printed about that
 “ Matter in the News-Papers on both Sides, what
 “ *Generous Endeavours* he had us’d to put a stop to
 “ any farther Proceedings of that nature, and what
 “ he apprehended might heal the Breach. Where-
 “ as, according to the Account publish’d in the
 “ *Noble Stand*, Part 2. it looks as if I had betray’d
 “ Conversation, and expos’d the Gentleman to Ri-
 “ dicule: A Practice I defy any Man to say I was
 “ guilty of; which I utterly abhor in any Instance,
 “ and which I must be suppos’d still more unca-
 “ pable of towards a Person of his distinguish’d
 “ Reputation.

“ Upon the whole, I leave the World to judge
 “ of the Treatment which those two worthy Gen-
 “ tlemen and I have received by a Person, from
 “ whom we might have expected better Things.

May 15. 1719.

George Ridpath.



S E C T. IV.

Mr. Ridpath's Advertisement answer'd.

THE preceding Advertisement in the *Flying-Post* of May 16. 1719. is purposely calculated to deceive. To whom the Deceit is to be trac'd, is a Tale by itself. It begins with an Outcry, which could scarce have been greater or more ridiculous,

diculous, if the *Noble Stand* had been reported to have run away with the *Monument*, or set the *Thames* on fire.

“ In Justice (says Mr. *Ridpath*) to Two Gentlemen who are VERY ILL used in a Book, call’d, “ *The Noble Stand*, Part 2. p. 21, &c. I think myself oblig’d in this Publick Manner to let the “ World know——” the following MARVELS.

1. That he has an *Assistent*. Very well; and what then? *That I* (says Mr. *Ridpath*) *never said there was any such Letter writ to me, as the Reverend Mr. Wilcox speaks of.*—Alas! for Mr. *Wilcox* to write in a Dream. How irrecoverably must he be lost as an *Author*, by referring to any Methods us’d, by *Letter* or *otherwise*, to stop printing in this Cause, relying on Mr. *Ridpath*’s Evidence? When according to him there seems *never* to have been any *Letter* mention’d, or heard of, or so much as writ! What can be imagin’d a more full or flat *Denial* of all this, than appears to be carried in such a way of speaking? Now, observe what it sinks to: “ *But I* (Mr. *Ridpath*) *said that there was one (Letter) “ sent to my Assistent :”* So then there is some Hope! ’Tis found there was a *Letter*, and a *Letter writ*, and the said *Letter sent*, and the said *Letter mention’d* by Mr. *Ridpath* to the Ministers: So far we are agreed. Again, he said there was ONE *Letter sent*; nor does the *Noble Stand* speak of Two. What then is it he would have? Why he said that the said *Letter* was sent to his *Assistent*: Let it be so; does he not mean his *Assistent* in writing the *Flying-Post*? And was not the *Letter* sent to shut that *Paper* to the Subject mention’d? And did not the *Letter*, sent to that End, concern the *Author* of the *Paper* as well as his *Assistent*? Nay, did it not chiefly concern him in what it threatned? Or dare he say that it threatned Nothing as to the *Loss* of *Old Friends*?
 &c.

24 *The Field cleared of*

&c. And if it did so; why should he make a Shew of denying it, upon so trifling an Exception, about his Assistant, which when examin'd dwindles to Nothing? What's next?

2. "Nor (says he) did I represent that Letter in such Tragical Terms, as big with Woe, &c. as he (Mr. Wilcox) has thought fit to dress it up in." How then will he own it? Hear his own Words: "The Letter was writ by a Gentleman, who has been long eminent for his Good Affection to all Protestants, and (pray mark) EXPRESS'D his DISPLEASURE that the late unhappy Differences betwixt the Dissenting Ministers should be expos'd to Print on either Side, which his said Letter was writ to put a stop to." Very well said; and what use did Mr. Ridpath make of this memorable Letter, with which he just now seem'd to have nothing to do? Hear him farther, "I (says he) mention'd it as a REASON why I did not THINK FIT to let ANY MORE of that Subject be printed in MY PAPER." How plain and full a Confirmation is this of what in the Breath before he would be thought to deny? What is a Letter that EXPRESS'D so EMINENT a Gentleman's DISPLEASURE, but a Letter big with Woe? And what an Absurdity does Mr. Ridpath run into, as if it were a proper Compliment to so eminent a Gentleman, to speak of his Displeasure as a slight and inconsiderable Matter? So vain is it to oppose the Truth and the Noble Stand out of a Man-pleasing Humour. And I desire nothing more, than that the said Letter may be publish'd as it was sent, to expose this affected Objection to the utmost Contempt.

So much for one Gentleman, in Justice and Honour to whom Mr. Ridpath thought himself oblig'd in so publick a manner to let the World know, that he writ a Letter to stop Printing, and sent it to the Assistant of the Author of the Flying-Post, instead of the Author himself; and that the said Letter express'd

express'd his DISPLEASURE, instead of being *big with Woe*: Which *two Things*, amounting to the Shadow of *half a one alone*, he was to publish with Clamour; which having done, farther as to *him*, This Deponent saith not. And where, after all, is the *very ill Usage* of this worthy Gentleman in the *Noble Stand*? Or what great *Exploit* hath Mr. Ridpath done to make him Amends? I therefore bespeak the *Good Gentleman*, in his Favour, to accept the *Will* for the *Deed*; as 'tis plain he has offer'd at saying something or other, if any body could tell what, which is as much as the *Cause* would bear. What next has he to add by way of *Cavil*?

3. The best, doubtless, is behind; for, says he; "As to the other Gentleman, with whom Mr. Wilcox has taken such an UNACCOUNTABLE LIBERTY; the other Reverend Ministers then present know very well, that I gave no such Representation of what pass'd betwixt us, as is there express'd."

In the wording of this Passage, if he does not mean as he seems to speak, viz. the Denial of every thing in the Pages refer'd to in the *Noble Stand*; what is such a *Contrivance* for, but in order to deceive? If he does mean up to what he may be taken to speak, I desire the Reader's Company a little in comparing Notes; perhaps we may find him contradicting himself, that no body else may take Exceptions.

The *Noble Stand* says in the Passage transcrib'd; "The Lord's-Day Morning; the better Day the better Deed! Another Patron of the *Noble Stand* sent for the Author of the *Flying-Post*, and though no Clergy-Gentleman; yet having the Faculty without affecting the Honour of a Gentleman who can speak by the Hour, instead of going to Church; condescended to entertain his private Audience upon the Subject of the *Flying-Post*;" (viz. of the

Day before :) And immediately it follows, suitable to the Character of the Speaker ;

"The *Doctrinal Part* of his Discourse was extremely fine, and full of *Learning*, but such as tended to *Practice*." How can any body imagine it otherwise? And what can be come to Mr. *Ridpath*, that he should take it into his Head to say by way of contradiction to this, that he gave no such Representation? And yet presently he unsays it again, and confirms what is said in the *Noble Stand*, by acknowledging that he did give such a Representation of what pass'd betwixt his Gentleman and him, as became the Solemnity of the Day, i. e. Sunday, and such as became the Character of *Wisdom*, *Goodness*, *Impartiality* and *Candor*, which that Gentleman has so justly acquired : And what is this but to own and prove what I say, viz. that the Gentleman's Discourse was extremely fine and full of Learning, but such as tended to Practice?

The *Noble Stand* takes particular notice of the Great CONCERN wherewith the Gentleman spake upon the Subject of the Differences among the Dissenters : "He with wonderful Command of Affection went into a Use of Lamentation, that Charity, dear Charity ! should in so great a degree be fled from the Earth." Again, speaking of the Gentleman's Design and Endeavour to put a stop to printing any more of the Subject, which occasion'd his sending for Mr. *Ridpath*, it has these words ; "He proceeded to Exhortation, that nothing more of the like nature be sent abroad in the Paper mention'd, (viz. the *Flying-Post* :)" And as to the Letter to Dr. *Gale*, that was coming out on the other Side, it expressly adds, "The World ought to be told, that our Speaker express'd his Desire that it might be suppress'd, and actually sent to the Publisher about it." Mr. *Ridpath* bears witness to this, by declaring in
so

so many words; "I (says he) told them (the Ministers) plainly how much the Gentleman was CONCERN'D at what had been printed about that Matter in News-Papers on Both Sides, and what Generous Endeavours he had used to put a stop to any further Proceedings of that nature." So plainly does he contradict *himself*, in appearing to contradict the *Noble Stand*, saying, "The Reverend Ministers then present know very well that he gave *no* such Representation as is there express'd." The Reverend Ministers, and every body else, are by this time pretty well instructed what to think of his *Appeals*, and of *him* for making them, in so apparently weak and wretched a Cause.

After having done his utmost to deceive the Reader in such a way of speaking, as has the *Face* and *Sound* of the most *absolute Denial*; we shall find him in his next Advertisement endeavour to salve the Matter, by opening what he means, in saying, "The Reverend Ministers then present know very well, that he gave *no* such Representation as is there express'd;" that is, in the upshot, he did not put that Conversation he had with his *Patron* into the *Form* of a *Sermon*: And thus the Ground of the Pother comes up, which we must now examine.

He calls this an *unaccountable* Liberty taken with his Gentleman: I say, 'tis a Liberty of which I can give a very good Account from the *Speaker*, *Subject*, *Audience* and *Occasion*; his *supplying* the Place of a *Preacher*, and the *Design* of his sending for Mr. *Ridpath* to hear him.

He says, "The whole Turn (*viz.* of a Sermon) which Mr. *Wilcox* has given to that Conversation, is purely the Effect of his own Imagination." I say, 'tis such a *Turn*, and such an *Effect*, as Mr. *Ridpath's* Account, even as it stands in

his own Advertisement, would most purely and readily lead to, if he had said no more. As for instance; when he owns that the Representation he gave of what pass'd betwixt his Gentleman and him was *such as became the Solemnity of the Day* (always understand as far as News-Papers are the becoming Subject of Sunday-Conversation in Sermon-Time;) and moreover, *such as became the Character*, as to the Excellencies mention'd, which the Gentleman Speaker has so justly acquir'd: Let any one review the foregoing Account, and see if it is not carefully form'd upon this very Plan, and exactly agreeable to the Representation and Character stated by Mr. Ridpath himself, even where he sets himself to find fault? So that if his Patron was *ill used* in the *Noble Stand*, how has the *Flying-Post* mended the matter? If he was *not ill used* in the *least*, which is the Truth of the Case, what occasion for so much Clamour?

Mr. Ridpath next appears solicitous for himself upon Two Accounts——

1. Lest he should be thought *Guilty* of the PRACTICE of *Betraying Conversation*: as to which the *Noble Stand* in the Pages he quarrels with, did not go about to lay any Charge upon him. And I am sorry, that by his eager Endeavours to purge himself, he should beget a *Suspicion* of his being *charg'd* from another Quarter.

2. He is in pain to avoid the Charge of his *exposing* his Patron to *Ridicule*. This he says, "he abhors in any Instance, and which he must be suppos'd still more incapable of towards a Person of his distinguish'd Reputation." Upon which, a little Recollection may help him to confront himself, and perhaps let him see that he had done as well to have been silent.

The *Noble Stand* speaks of his Gentleman's Discourse in this commendable manner, viz. that it was

was extremely fine, and full of Learning, but such as tended to Practice. Mr. Ridpath comes after, and says, "He gave no such Representation as is there expressed;" and in his next Advertisement, "All that Mr. Wilcox says of this, &c. is a MERE ROMANCE; and I leave Mr. Wilcox to answer it to his own Conscience, how he could pass such a thing upon the World as a Narrative of Fact." As if his Gentleman had no Fineness nor Learning in his memorable Discourse, or none that tended to Practice; and that it was *Romantick*, and not to be answer'd to Conscience, to intimate such a thing of him as *Fact*, even when he spake becoming his Character: So notoriously does he expose his Gentleman to *Ridicule* under the Pretence of avoiding it, and is sufficiently self-condemn'd in this, as well as every other Instance, wherein he awkwardly seeks to find fault with the *Noble Stand*.

He will not have a worthy Gentleman's Sunday-Conversation in the Form of a Sermon: That, in his Account, is *ridiculing* him; which is strange indeed! But how will he have it? Why becoming the Solemnity of the Day; that is, with this Explication, viz. consider'd as becoming the Character of the Speaker, having News-Papers in Church-Time for his chosen Subject: And so he comes fully about to the *Noble Stand* before he is aware; this being an *Exact Description* of the Account there given. However, as if he had done Wonders, he thus concludes his Advertisement with the same Air he began: "Upon the whole (says he) I leave the World to judge of the Treatment which those Two worthy Gentlemen and I (Mr. Ridpath) have received:" And so do I too,

DANIEL WILCOX.

The Sum of this Answer was drawn up, and design'd to be sent after Mr. Ridpath's Advertisement

ment as soon as possible in some *Publick Paper*. That Design, with what I had prepared, I communicated to several Ministers in Company; one of which offer'd to send for Mr. *Ridpath* to meet me and Two or Three other Ministers, that we might know his Meaning in what he had publish'd, the *Guile* of which was the Ground of my Complaint.

After the Meeting, in pity to his *Case*, understanding how he was involv'd with his Patron, I contented myself with publishing the Advertisement following.



S E C T. V.

The Advertisement in the Post-Boy of Saturday, May 23. 1719. published to explain the Meaning of Mr. Ridpath's Advertisement in the Flying-Post of the Saturday before, relating to the Noble Stand.

WHEREAS there is an Advertisement in the *Flying-Post* of Saturday last, relating to a Letter and Conversation refer'd to by me in the Book, entitled, *The Noble Stand*, Part Second, p. 21, &c. which has been mistaken, as if it deny'd the Matter of Fact concerning the said Letter and Conversation, &c. This is to satisfy the World, that I have this Week met with Mr. *Ridpath*, in Company with several Ministers, before whom he assur'd me, and allow'd me to publish, that he did not in that Advertisement design to deny that there was a Letter sent from one Gentleman, as was said, to stop printing on the Subject mention'd; or the Conversation in which he was held the next Day by another

the Gentleman, to the same Purpose: nor does he deny that he *spoke* of this Letter and Conversation to me and several other Ministers, &c. For his owning and confirming This, he appeals to the Advertisement *itself*, when it is read and understood as it ought: But that which he design'd in the said Advertisement, was to let the World know, that the *Foundation* and *Substance* of what was said concerning the said Letter and Conversation in the NOBLE STAND, was all that came from him. The preparing the Narrative for the Press in the *Turn* and * *Expression* I thought best, and publishing it when I had done (without asking or NEEDING his Consent) for Reasons which I thought, and still think valid and just: This he is not answerable for, but the Account is to be expected entirely from myself. This I readily own, and a very Good Account I have to give, which the worthy Gentleman behind the Curtain shall have whenever he pleases to call for it. In that Account, I doubt not to shew him, of distinguish'd Reputation indeed for something else than *speaking by the Hour*; namely, for Ecclesiastical† Projections, which have been the sole Cause

* In both which I aim'd at being above a culpable Negligence, as a Decency due to the Publick and every Reader; but this throws Mr. *Ridpath*, or his Taskmaster, into the most extravagant Fit imaginable, as you'll see after.

† " Now, Sir, indulge me in a few Remarks——

" 1. What a Scandal is brought upon the whole Name of Dissenters?—And is it not pity, that the most united Body in the Nation should be thus confounded, to gratify the Humour of some who are fond of a *Scheme* of their own contriving? For, Sir, let me tell you——

" 2. No Creed could have been so fatal to our Peace, as this Paper of Advices; nor was there ever a greater Spirit of Imposition, than in the way of driving on this Design. Did you not find how hard it went thro' the Committee? And could any thing but a Resolution, " to

Cause at the Bottom of the present unhappy Differences among the Dissenters: in which he has open'd a *Breach*, which 'tis not in his power, by projecting backward, to heal. Of this he was *timely warn'd*, but his *Scheme* must be push'd, in hope of making his *Court* by it somewhere or other. He has lately had a *Tryal* of *Skill*, and perhaps is less sanguine in his Hopes than he was three Months ago. For his Relief he may, if he thinks fit, appoint a farther *Proof* to be made of the * *Canons* of a *New Invention*, lately cast by his Engineers according

" to divide us, have push'd it with all this Vehemence in the Assembly?

" What an assuming is this! In Ministers it would be

" *Priestcraft*, and what Name does it deserve in others?

" Can you pretend these Rules are found in Scripture?

" No, a more *unscriptural* Paper never went down from a

" Body of Dissenting Ministers in this World.

" Sir, take my Counsel, as coming from a *Friend*, and

" not a *Pensioner*; and that is, Never more concern your-

" self in any Papers of Advices: really, *that* the last Year,

" and *this* now, is a Conviction to me, that he who drew

" them up, may have a Talent for other Things; but I'm

" sure he's poorly furnish'd to have the Government of

" the Churches. And don't suppose, that we, who have

" contended so much against the Descent of the Apostolical

" Authority upon *Bishops*, should acknowledge any Preten-

" sions to it in *Gentlemen*: No, 'tis no more in *Long-Wigs*

" than in *Lawn-Sleeves*. Let us have no Church-Projectors:

" The frequent Returns of that *Humour* carry in 'em too

" great an Air of loving the Pre-eminence. May our

" Gentlemen not be like *Diotrephes*, but *Demetrius*, who had

" a good Report of all Men, and of the TRUTH itself. Don't

" you suppose that Law (*Call no Man Master upon Earth*)

" excludes the Laity as well as the Clergy?" Mr. Bradbu-

ry's Letter to John Barrington-Skute Esq;

* The *Advices* drawn up by the *Non-Subscribers* according to the Paper (which Mr. Bradbury speaks of in his fore-said Letter) brought into the Committee, and push'd thro' it with so true a Spirit of *Imposition*, and that afterward made such woful work in the Assembly, which drew on the

cording to his *Direction*. The Publick ought to know (that they be not needlessly terrified) that these

the Separation. The sad Consequences of which are all to be charg'd to the *Assuming Projector*, from whom the Paper originally came. He has since had another *Whim* for healing the Breach; which may be guess'd at, in its being a *Projecting* backward: But that, in the Account of the Ministers who have made and subscribed a Declaration of their Faith, being a *Remedy* worse than the Breach to be healed, he is now become the Head of a *Party*, for the screening of whom his *CANONS* were contriv'd; and his Work is to drive on he knows not whither. They who act under him, are said to have made a *Noble Stand*, and are spirited up for farther Service by a *Letter of Thanks*. Proper Agents are imploy'd in *several Counties* to sound the Ministers, how they stand affected to those Goodly Advices; in which way of *proving* his *Canons*, he has had the *Mortification* to find they have not yet answer'd his Expectation, in retrieving in the *Country* the *Credit* they lost in *Town*: And while the present Generation of Ministers is in being, who believe the Truth and Importance of the received Doctrine of the Trinity, he may appoint as many New Tryals as he pleases, and be pretty secure of the same Disappointment.

“ Unless (saith Dr. *Waterland*) you can give us something really solid and substantial, in an Article of so great Importance [as the *Received Doctrine* of the Ever-blessed *Trinity*] the Reasons which we have, on our side of the Question, are so many, so plain, and so forcible, that they must, and will, and ought to sway the Minds of modest, reasonable, and conscientious Men; while the Church stands, or the World lasts. Any Man that duly considers what we have to plead from Holy Scripture, and what from the concurring Judgment and Practice of the Primitive and Catholick Church; and reflects farther upon the Natural Tenderness which every Pious and Grateful Mind must have for the Honour of his Blessed Lord and Saviour, the Dread and Horrour of Blasphemy, and how shocking a Thing it must appear to begin now to abridge him of that Respect, Service, and Supreme Adoration, which has been so long, and so universally paid him, and by the blessed Saints and Martyrs now crown'd in Heaven: I say, any Man that

F

“ duly

these Canons, with regard to their main *Scope* and *End*, are truly * *Pacifick*. Accordingly it is their
Property

“duly considers this, will easily perceive how impossible it is for *Arianism* ever to prevail generally among Christians, except it be upon one or other of these Suppositions: Either that the Age becomes so very *Ignorant* or *Corrupt*, that they know not, or care not what they do; or that some New Light spring up, on the side of *Arianism*, some hidden Reserve of extraordinary Evidences, such as, in 1400 Years Time, the Wit of Man has not been able to discover.”

And he adds a short Summary of what is expected from any that will have a mind to try what he can do, viz.

1. “You are to prove, either that the Son is *not Creator*; or that there are *Two Creators*, and one of Them a *Creature*.”

2. “You are to show, either that the Son is not to be worshipped at all; or that there are *Two Objects* of *Worship*, and one of Them a *Creature*.”

3. “You are to prove, either that the Son is *not God*; or that there are *Two Gods*, and one of them a *Creature*, &c.”

“Now (says he) proceed as you think proper: only dispute fair; drop ambiguous Terms, or define Them; put not gross things upon us; condemn every thing but Truth in the Search after Truth; and keep close to the Question: and then it will soon be seen, whether *Arianism* or *Catholicism* is the *Scripture-Doctrine of the Trinity*.”

* Their General Title is, *Advices for Peace, &c.* (Authentic Account :) that is, Advices to screen such as may be departed from the *Common Faith*, and keep them quietly in their *Places*, by preventing their being detected, or putting them into a way to elude all Attempts in order to their Remove.

A particular Relation of this whole Affair would doubtless be of Publick Service, and I am glad that Publick Intimation is given, that it may be expected from one peculiarly qualified to do the Subject justice: See Mr. Bradbury's *Preface* to his Sermons of *Contending for the Faith*.

“I have some Thoughts (says he) to take a Review of our unhappy Debate under such Heads as These: The low and secret Frauds with which the Design was laid; They cover'd with a Covering, but not of God's Spirit, Isa. 30. 1.

“The

Property (particularly of that mark'd † N^o 4.)
when duly play'd, to scatter a Lethargy among the
People :

“ The Violence, Resolution, and Indecency, by which a
“ certain *Human Invention* was hurried thro our Assembly ;
“ The false Reports that were given of this afterwards in
“ Print and in Conversation : The apparent Tendency of
“ those *Advices* to destroy Peace among ourselves, and not
“ to help it any where else : The zealous Attempts of
“ some to spread the *combustible* Paper thro the several
“ Counties of *England*, which had already done so much
“ mischief at *London* : The ridiculous Farce of giving and
“ taking Thanks for a Management which has establish'd
“ a scandalous Division among those Ministers who liv'd
“ in full Friendship before : The great Indolence, the
“ cooling of our Love to Doctrines of the Gospel, at a
“ Time that *Iniquity* does so much abound : With an Im-
“ partial Enquiry thro WHOM it is that the Name of God is
“ now *blasphem'd* among the People : An Historical Account
“ of that Charity which is only seen towards them that
“ have *denied* the Faith, but runs low enough to them that
“ have *maintain'd* it : The gross Prevarication and False-
“ hood that are evident in some late Pamphlets, viz. *An*
“ *Authentick Account*, &c. and the *First* and *Second* Part of
“ the *Reply*, by a Committee of Nonsubscribing Ministers ; *The*
“ *Layman's Letter to Mr. Tong, Mr. Robinson, &c.* The
“ Failure of those Attempts that have been made for
“ Peace : With a Proposal of such Methods as the Scrip-
“ ture itself has given us, when *Discord* has been sown among
“ the Brethren. I am the rather of opinion, that a Dis-
“ course upon these and the like Heads will be of service,
“ because the little I have read of the *Arian* and *Socinian*
“ Conduct, has discover'd to me so vile a Spirit, that every
“ honest Heart will hate their Management.”

† The *Fourth Advice*; in which are these very remarkable
Words : — “ But then only is he (any Minister) to be
“ censured, as not *holding the Faith* necessary to Salvation,
“ when it appears that he contradicts, or refuses to own,
“ the PLAIN and EXPRESS Declaration of Holy Scripture, in
“ what is there made necessary to be believed, and in Mat-
“ ters there solely revealed.” And how long may an *A-*
“ *rian*, or one that is gone off from the received Doctrine of
“ the Trinity, preach to a People, before he contradicts the
“ Plain and Express Declarations of Holy Scripture? Apo-
“ states

People: that is, when too busy Inquiries are made after Truth, that may rise to a War (*i. e.* give disturbance to such as are gone into Notions that they care not to own) to hush all in the Beginning, and keep whole *Communities* within their Reach, in profound and admirable Peace. More of this upon a proper Occasion. In the mean time, in defiance to a Thousand Reproaches, I desire to be known the Writer of the *First and Second Part* of the NOBLE STAND:

DANIEL WILCOX.

In this Advertisement, every one will see, I slide over Mr. *Ridpath* as gently as possible, having chiefly to do with his *Patron*, as chiefly concern'd in the whole Contest, as will farther appear from what is to follow.

states from the Faith don't use to go so bluntly to work: They are said to lie in wait to deceive; and PRIVILY to bring in Damnable Heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them. They may explain away or corrupt the Truth, by bandling the Word of God deceitfully, without being so hardy as to step forth in apparent Contradiction to the Plain and Express Declarations of Holy Scripture; and if they should be challeng'd as unseound, or not holding the Faith necessary to Salvation, they have an easy Remedy pointed out in this very Advice; namely, to betake themselves to the Words of Scripture, or not to refuse to own them, and they have nothing to fear: "We think (say our Advisers) the Protestant Principle, "That the Bible is the only and perfect Rule of Faith, obliges "those who have the Case before them, not to condemn "any Man upon the Authority of Human Decisions, or "because he consents not to Human Forms or Phrases." So that if he consents to the mere Words of Scripture, exclusive of all Interpretation, he has given all the Proof of his Scurdness necessary; and so may defy all Accusations of Error that can be brought against him.

S E C T.



S E C T. VI.

Mr. Ridpath's Second Advertisement in the Flying-Post of Thursday, June 11. 1719. in which his Peevishness shews the Hardness of his Service between the Restraints of Conscience, and the contrary Demands of his Taskmaster.

“ **H**AD the Reverend Mr. Daniel Wilcox's
 “ Advertisement related to me alone, or
 “ had it not been taken by some as a Charge upon
 “ me of having retracted what I said in my Advertise-
 “ ment in the Flying-Post of May 16. I should not
 “ have thought it worth while to reply to Mr.
 “ Wilcox, since he has own'd in his said Adver-
 “ tisement, that he publish'd what he did in his
 “ Noble Stand, Part 2. p. 21. without asking my
 “ * Consent, and in the Turn and Expression he
 “ thought † BEST: This is so full a Confession not
 “ only of his betraying, || but misrepresenting Conver-
 “ sation

* Without asking his Consent! Wonderful Crime! And why would he not add, as my Words are, without needing it?

† And is it a Fault that I draw up my Noble Stand, or any Part of it, in the Turn and Expression I thought BEST? Has he not done the same in his Advertisements, if they are his own *Act* and Deed? If they are not, why would he yield to set his Name to a Turn and Expression he thought WORST?

|| If there is any thing in this affected Charge, which he lays double, not only *betraying* but *misrepresenting Conversation*; he brings it full upon himself, by owning in his former Advertisement, that he told the Ministers plainly what pass'd betwixt

" sation in Print, that he stands self-condemn'd.
 " But as Mr. *Wilcox* has from a Meeting, that I
 " was desired, for the sake of Peace, to give him-
 " self, and some other Ministers, taken occasion to
 " commit a fresh Outrage against the Reputation
 " of the worthy Gentleman whom he had so in-
 " juriously treated in his *Noble Stand*, Part 2. p. 21;
 " &c. And since he does also plead my * Allowance
 " for publishing his said Advertisement; I am ob-
 " lig'd, in Justice to that Gentleman, to the
 " † Ministers then present, and to myself, to set
 " that Matter in a true Light.

" Mr.

betwixt his Gentleman and him in private: And that the
 Representation he gave was such as became the Solemnity of the
 Day, and the Character of the Gentleman Speaker; that is, as
 near as he could reach it: And what is this but giving his
 Representation in the Turn and Expression he thought best?
 And if this be a full Confession not only of betraying Conversa-
 tion, but of misrepresenting it, and this in Print too; 'tis ex-
 treme kind in Mr. *Ridpath*, that he will thus prove himself
 self-condemn'd in the very Instances he would impute to the
 Writer of the *Noble Stand*, that when he shall think it worth
 while to clear himself, he may at the same time clear Both
 together.

* My Advertisement is plainly made up of Two Parts:
 The First relating to himself and what he had published;
 the other concerning his Patron: If he will stand by his Al-
 lowance as to the First Part, wherein I am not conscious
 of mistaking him in the least; I neither plead nor desire
 his Allowance of what I publish in the other, relying upon
 more trusty Evidence: And as far as he seems to retract his
 Allowance relating to the First, he takes care in the very
 next Paragraph to own it again as far as I have occasion,
 to make me amends; so happy is it to have Conscience in
 Mr. *Ridpath*, tho sensibly wasted, yet somewhere or other,
 against the Checks of a Patron, declaring in favour of the
Noble Stand!

† If he had staid till the Ministers then present had de-
 sired any such Justice, as with Over-Officiousness and Pre-
 sumption he pretends to do them, he might have staid long
 enough:

“ Mr. *Wilcox* complain’d before those Ministers;
 “ that People understood my Advertisement in the
 “ *Flying-Post* of May 16. to deny that there had been
 “ any Letter or Conversation mention’d by me to himself
 “ and the other Ministers: I reply’d, that it was
 “ not possible for any one that read my Adver-
 “ tisement with * ATTENTION so to understand it,
 “ for which I appealed to the Advertisement it-
 “ self, and ALLOW’d him to do the like, if he thought
 “ that would be of any service to him. This
 “ was all I allow’d him to publish, being indeed
 “ no more than what he or any body else might
 “ have done without my Allowance, since the
 “ Thing was already in Print with my Name
 “ to it.

“ But Mr. *Wilcox* has done me a fresh Injury,
 “ in alledging, that by my not denying the said
 “ Letter and Conversation, I did not deny the
 “ Matter of Fact concerning them; for the con-
 “ trary is evident by my Advertisement of the
 “ 16th of May, wherein I deny’d that the said Let-
 “ ter was writ to me; or in such tragical Terms
 “ as Mr. *Wilcox* has dress’d it up in. And I also

enough: As he may before he has the Thanks of any of
 the Subscribers, for this affected baling in the Mention of
 them, as if they did not know what his worthy Patron
 was driving at, or did not disdain to be under his Con-
 troul; and are so far from approving Mr. *Ridpath*’s Abject-
 ness, in yielding to sign and publish these Two Advertise-
 ments, that the best Excuse I ever heard made for him, has
 been, that he was to be considered as a Man under Temptation
 with reference to his Patron: which at most can only exte-
 nuate the Guilt of making bold with Conscience and Inte-
 grity, at the Beck or Command of any Patron upon Earth.

* So then, if it was not read with ATTENTION, and this
 greater than is ordinarily bestow’d upon a News-Paper, it
 seems it might be understood to deny what it did not; and
 that it was so mistaken, there are Witnesses enough: the
 more base the Contrivance that led to it.

“ charg’d

“charg’d the whole Turn Mr. Wilcox had given
 “to that Conversation, to be purely the Effect of
 “his own Imagination. It is still more injurious
 “and equally * false in him to say, that *what I de-*
 “*sign’d by my said Advertisement, was to let the World*
 “*know, that the Foundation and Substance of what*
 “*was said concerning the said Letter and Conversation*
 “in

* When it is neither *injurious* nor *false*, that the *Foundation* and *Substance* of what is said concerning the said *Letter* and *Conversation* in the *Noble Stand* came from him; if he did not *DESIGN* by his said *Advertisement* to let the *World* know so much, the more he makes the *Guile* of it his own, which I am sorry to hear: But let him *scrangle* and *appeal* as much as he will, he is easily confronted from his *Advertisement* in *Print*, with his *Name* to it, which ’tis hoped he will not also be drawn to disown.

That the *FOUNDATION* of what is said of the said *Letter*, and the said *Conversation* in the *Noble Stand*, came from him, is not deny’d; unless he will deny that there was any *Letter* sent at all, any *Conversation* at all; or disown his mentioning the *one* and the *other* to me and the *Ministers*. This he is not hardy enough to do; nay, he says that ’tis not possible for any that reads his *Advertisement* with *Attention* so to understand it. Well, then we are secure of the *Foundation* of the *Noble Stand*.

As to the *SUBSTANCE*, by which we mean every thing material concerning the said *Letter* and *Conversation*; this he is so obliging as distinctly to prove against himself.

1. As to the *Letter*; That it was writ by a *Gentleman*, and This one who had been long eminent for his *Good Affection* to all *Protestants* (and so doubtless to Mr. *Ridpath* and his *Assistant*, among the rest;) That this *Letter* express’d this *Eminent Gentleman’s Displeasure*, that the late unhappy *Differences* betwixt the *Dissenting Ministers* should be expos’d to *Print* on either *Side*, (and the *Flying-Post* had offended, in what it contain’d and promis’d on the *Side* of the *Subscribing Ministers*;) That the said *Letter* was writ to put a stop to this; and lastly, That Mr. *Ridpath* himself mention’d the said *Letter* to the *Ministers*, as a *REASON* why he did not think fit to let ANY MORE of THAT SUBJECT be printed in HIS PAPER. This is enough in all reason to be call’d the *Substance* of what is said concerning the *Letter* in the *Noble Stand*:
 And

“ in his Noble Stand, Part 2. came from me. I appeal to the Reverend Ministers who heard me

and tho I doubt not Mr. Ridpath's Conscience tells him he said much more, yet I am well satisfied that so much is own'd in Print to come from him: And for the Circumstance of its being writ or sent not to (him,) but to his (Assistant,) he may call it Substance, and introduce an Advertisement to set the World right about it with the utmost Clamour possible, as a Matter of the last Importance, as often as he has a mind to make himself ridiculous. So much for the Letter.

2. As to the Conversation; he declares that he told the Ministers plainly what pass'd betwixt the Gentleman and him. He cannot deny that 'twas on a Sunday-Morning. Descending to Particulars, he owns, that he told them as plainly what was his Subject, and how he was affected with it, and what he did upon it; how much the Gentleman was concern'd at what had been printed about that Matter in the News-Papers on both Sides; and what Generous Endeavours he had us'd to put a stop to ANY farther Proceedings of that nature. Moreover, that the Representation he gave to the Ministers of this memorable Conversation, was such as became the Solemnity of the Day, and the Character of Wisdom, Justice, Impartiality and Candor, which that Gentleman has so justly acquir'd, &c. And how the SUBSTANCE of what is said concerning this in the Noble Stand, can be more plainly confess'd, and put beyond all doubt to come from Mr. Ridpath, I can't apprehend.

The Subject on which his Gentleman-Speaker held forth, was, he says, what had been printed in News-Papers on Both Sides, i. e. Non-Subscribers and Subscribers; about THAT MATTER, i. e. the Debates and Division at Salters-Hall; and what had been printed in News-Papers on Both Sides most certainly took in Creed-making, Human Forms, calling them sound, and holding them fast, &c. with Inferences and Uses against them, far from being fictitious. He owns, he told how much the Gentleman Speaker was concern'd. And if after all he must clamour about making a Pause, dropping a Tear, or the like, and call these the SUBSTANCE of a Discourse; what is this, but to abuse the Reader, by perverting the Use of Words? under the Notion of Substance, instancing in Circumstances which he would fain shift off. But call them what he will, in denying these, he is so unhappy as to deny what plainly have a Foundation in his own Account, as he owns the Representation he gave was becoming the Solemnity of the Day, and the Character of the Speaker; which Representation naturally leads to every thing, against which he so violently raves.

G

“ give

“ give the Account of the said Letter and Con-
 “ versation, and of *what that worthy Gentleman had*
 “ *generously done, in order to prevent any farther Pro-*
 “ *ceedings of that nature, and of what he * allow'd*
 “ *me to say, he apprehended might heal the Breach;*
 “ *whether I said any thing like what Mr. Wilcox*
 “ *has publish'd in his Noble Stand, Part 2. p. 21, &c.*
 “ *Mr. Wilcox knows, that several of his Reve-*
 “ *rend Brethren † reprov'd him for writing as he*
 “ *did about that Matter; and that when I myself*
 “ *told him how much he had thereby injur'd that*
 “ *Gentleman and me, he answer'd that it was only*
 “ *a Piece of || Poesy; to which I reply'd, that I*
 “ *took him for a Minister, and not for a Play-*
 “ *wright.*

* The Reader will observe there was not one word of his Patron's *Allowance* for what he told the Ministers in his *Former Advertisement*; and how *silly* it is here brought in before some memorable Project: viz. *What he allow'd Mr. Ridpath to say he apprehended might heal the Breach.* What that is, it were to be wish'd his Patron himself would tell the World in what might be call'd an *Authentick Account*, to prevent New Cavils from Reports by Proxy.

† To this I can only say, that I am so far from knowing *this*, that I have made Inquiry, and can meet with None that will own themselves of that Number: And if he knows of *several, or any of my Reverend Brethren*, who, as he says, *reprov'd me for writing as I did about that Matter*; I desire in his Next he would tell the World *who they are*, that I may farther inquire of themselves: till which time, I know Mr. *Ridpath* too well, to take any thing he says against the *Noble Stand* upon his own Word.

|| If I used this Expression, [*A Piece of Poesy*] every body will see that it must be apply'd to his *Fanciful Complaint* of my having injur'd *his Gentleman or him*. And as he has the *Complaisance* to own he took me *not* for a *Playwright*, neither do I; and so he is welcome to the Honour of both *Name and Thing* for his *witty Invention*. And to preserve so *Bright a Mark* of his *Poetical Genius*, who can blame him for his Willingness to print it, as *Playwright* and *Poesy* chime *wonderfully*?

But

“ But since he has provoked me to be more
 “ * explicite, he must blame himself for the Con-
 “ sequences: I must therefore tell the World plain-
 “ ly, that Mr. *Wilcox*’s putting that Conversation
 “ into the *Form of a Sermon*, is altogether his own
 “ Invention; and how well such a *Piece of Mockery*
 “ becomes a *Minister of the Gospel*, I leave others
 “ to judge. He had not one word from me of the
 “ † *fictional Doctrine*, Inferences or Uses against
 “ *Creed-making*, || *Human Forms*, calling of them
 “ sound, or holding them fast, &c. So that all
 “ that Mr. *Wilcox* says of this, and of the *Extasy*,
 “ *Pause*, dropping the Paper and Tears, and pulling
 “ out the Watch, &c. by that Gentleman, whom
 “ with so much Levity and Falshood he has thus
 “ dress’d up, is a mere *Romance*; and I leave Mr.
 “ *Wilcox* to answer it to his own Conscience, how
 “ he could pass such a thing upon the World as a
 “ *Narrative of Fact*, or mix it with such a *Grave*
 “ and *Important Debate* as that relating to the Ever-
 “ blessed Trinity.

* As explicite as he please, and the more provok’d the better; as ’tis a Diversion to deal with a Man in a *Pet*, who, like Mr. *Ridpath*, knows not what he says: And for the Consequences, if he and his Patron find no occasion to blame themselves, I desire them not to be in the least Concern for the *Writer of the Noble Stand*.

† The *Noble Stand* mentions neither of the Words, *Doctrine* or *Fictional*, but speaks of his Discourse under *Doctrinal* and *Practical* Purts; that is, a Discourse for Edification: And dare Mr. *Ridpath* say there was nothing of this in it? Or does he indeed think it for his Patron’s Honour, to let the World know, that not a Word of any such Import came from him, even when he spake becoming his Character for Wisdom and Goodness.

|| Not one word of *Human Forms*, calling them sound, or holding them Fast! Let this be remember’d against the *Next Section*, where we shall see what a *Rare Speaker* at this rate he makes his *Patron* to be.

“ I must also put him in mind, that the Re-
 “ rend Ministers, whom he and I met last, advis’d
 “ him to drop the Matter entirely, since he could never
 “ * clear himself of betraying Conversation, &c. or if
 “ he would write, that he should appeal to my Ad-
 “ vertisement in the manner above mention’d, and ab-
 “ stain from Personal Reflections. How well he has
 “ observ’d that Advice, let the World judge. He
 “ knows also, that he promised he would pub-
 “ lish nothing of the matter till Tuesday the
 “ 26th of May, and that I should see it before he
 “ publish’d any thing: Whereas he was in so
 “ much haste, (the Reasons I leave to himself)
 “ that he publish’d his Advertisement in the Post-
 “ Boy on Saturday the 23d of May, and did not let
 “ me see it at all; nor did he let those Ministers
 “ know that he design’d to publish it then, or in
 “ that manner. It is still more inhuman in Mr.
 “ Wilcox again to abuse that worthy Gentleman,
 “ considering his eminent and well-known Services
 “ to the Dissenters; that I told Mr. Wilcox, he

* Whether I can clear myself or not, or whether the
 Ministers, or any else in their Wits, can take up or suggest
 any such Charge, unless on purpose to fix it upon Mr. Rid-
 path, will be seen in my Answer in the next Section. In the
 mean time, in this very Place, and in the same Breath, wherein
 he is accusing the Noble Stand; how plainly is he doing the
 very Thing he condemns? viz. publishing to the World in Print
 what he says pass’d among the Ministers whom he and I
 met last; and so, according to his own Notion, can never clear
 himself of betraying Conversation: And so any that wish’d him
 well would have advis’d him to drop the Matter entirely, or
 if he would write, that he should confess his Infatuation,
 and ask pardon of God and the World in as publick a man-
 ner as he had offended, and abstain from Personal Reflections,
 unless upon himself and his Taskmaster, who has the Greater
 Sin, as leading him into the Snare. How well it would
 have been for him to have observ’d such Advice, instead of
 the Course he has taken, let the World judge.

“ denies

“ denies the † *Errors* some have charg’d him with,
 “ and that I had seen many Instances of that Gentleman’s *Goodness, Impartiality and Candor*; that
 “ I had receiv’d many Proofs of his Friendship,
 “ and one particularly on this unhappy Occasion,
 “ tho Mr. *Wilcox* had unjustly represented me as
 “ *betraying the Gentleman’s Conversation*, and ridiculing him.

“ Mr. *Wilcox* himself, *Noble Stand, Part 2. p. 33.*
 “ condemns *Personal Reflections* as the vilest way of
 “ *diverting || from Argument*: why does he then,
 “ contrary to his own Sentiments, and the Advice
 “ of his Reverend Brethren, follow such a Practice, which always does a Good Cause hurt, and
 “ makes a bad one worse? If Mr. *Wilcox* indulge himself in any more such Sallies, so unbecoming a Man of his Character and Education,
 “ People will be apt to ascribe it to the Influence
 “ of the *Midsummer-Moon*, especially if he offers
 “ at what he thinks *valid and just Reasons* for ~~not~~

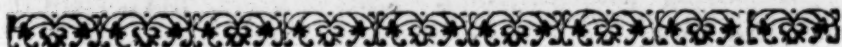
† That he denies the *Errors* some have charg’d him with; his Friends at *Berwick* (who, as Mr. *Bradbury* tells him, *Letter, p. 35. have a great deal of CHRISTIANITY in their Whiggism*) will be glad to bear, and more glad to have it prov’d, that he is come off from the *Errors* of the present Day, or not infected with them, as to the Deity and Satisfaction of Christ, &c. and this by better Evidence than the Compliments and Commendations of the *Writer* of the *Synod*, who so horribly blasphemes the Glorious Redeemer, who is over all God blessed for ever.

|| And when did I divert from Argument, till first diverted by such as professedly declin’d *Reasoning*, and betook themselves to *Reproach*? And when diverted, by *Personal Reflections* spitefully cast, where’s the Crime of appearing against them in *Personal Defence*? Or how herein have I acted contrary to my own Sentiments, or the Advice of my Reverend Brethren? unless in paying too great a Regard to Mr. *Ridpath’s Patron*, or such as are abject enough to be his Tools in the vile Employment of *throwing Dirt*.

“ *needing,*

“ *needing, or not asking Consent to publish Conversation,*
 “ *since if that Practice be once allow’d, ’twill put*
 “ *an end to all Society and Confidence among*
 “ *Men.*

George Ridpath.



S E C T. VII.

A Reply to the last Advertisement, taking off the Disguise of the memorable Performance, and shewing the worthy Gentleman, who would be serv’d by it, to be something Ridiculous.

THE preceding Advertisement is truly memorable, as a Key to the Character of the worthy Gentleman, for whose Service ’tis professedly written.

That *None-such* Gentleman can’t conceal his Fret at Every Thing publish’d on the Side of the Subscribing Ministers, particularly at the Noble Stand; and, as the Leader of the other Side, would fain do me a Personal Prejudice by Calumny and Reproach, in order to which, Mr. Ridpath must be abused, as being his Dependent, to say and subscribe whatever he is bid.

He tells us, that *he has received* MANY PROOFS of that Gentleman’s Friendship, and ONE particularly on this unhappy Occasion: Be This what it will, his Best Friends think he has dearly earn’d all the Favour he has receiv’d, by setting his Name to these Two Advertisements. However, being *hir’d*, and, as he must say, well paid for joining with an *Arian* Rabble in crying up their Patron as well as *his*, and throwing Dirt at the Writer of the Noble Stand, he

he bespeaks the World not to believe one word he says by way of *Flattery* or *Reflection*, by publishing the Obligation he was under to put such *vile Stuff* into his Paper for *Value receiv'd*.

His Patron has a singular Spite at what is said Page 21, &c. of the Second Part of the *Noble Stand*, which, when *No-body* is nam'd, *Guilt* teaches him to apply to *himself*: This therefore Mr. *Ridpath* must set himself to clamour against, by calling it *betraying Conversation*, which as he would turn off from himself to me, is a *senseless Calumny*.

The Great and Grating *Discovery* is, how the *Flying-Post* came to be *shut* against what had been promised on the *Side* of the *Subscribing Ministers*, in answer to the Account publish'd on the *Part* of the *Non-Subscribers* in another *News-Paper*. This was done at the *Inhibition* of Mr. *Ridpath's Impartial Patron*; who, to stop Proceedings, sent for him to his House the *Sunday-Morning*, after what had been printed in Mr. *Ridpath's* Paper the Day before, and held him in Conversation upon the Important Subject till 'twas too late to go to Church.

Mr. *Ridpath* soon after reports at a *Publick House*, to a considerable Number of Ministers together, what pass'd between his *Patron* and him in *Private*. Notwithstanding, he defies any Man to say, that *betraying Conversation* was a *Practice* he was *Guilty* of. Whether he can be said to make a *PRACTICE* of it or not, I need not inquire: If in the *present Case*, in revealing what pass'd when he was with his *Patron*, he can clear himself of *betraying Conversation*, he may with the utmost Confidence make the same Challenge for me, who in the *Noble Stand* have no Reference to any Thing told to me *alone*, but to what he thought fit *plainly to tell* to a considerable Company: So absurd is the Attempt, to make the *Ministers* that *he and I met last*, or any Persons in their Senses, Partners with him in Reproach, by
advising

advising me to drop the Matter entirely, upon this Goodly Reason, viz. since, forsooth, I could never clear myself of betraying Conversation, to do which, I can't apprehend the least Difficulty. Nor did Mr. Ridpath in his first Advertisement go about to lay any such Charge on me, but only appear'd solicitous to clear himself, with which, it seems, his Patron is not content, and therefore he must turn Accuser, as a farther Condition of Peace.

To serve his Purpose, he would fain make a *Pretext* of my not asking his *Consent* for referring to what he so *plainly* told in Company; as to which, if he told *nothing* but what his Patron *allow'd* him to tell, and desired to have known, what occasion was there for any such thing? Or what reason for a Pother about *betraying Conversation*? Who accuseth him, if his Patron does not? If he told any thing that he had not his Patron's *Consent* and Allowance for, and the Want of *this* makes the communicating any thing unjustifiable, which is what is meant by *betraying Conversation*; what is Mr. Ridpath doing but condemning himself, while *awkwardly* labouring to say something for his *Hire* against the *Noble Stand*? Besides, which of the Minister's *Consent* did he *ask* for Liberty to publish what he would have to be taken for Part of their *Conversation*? Let him give Reasons *valid* and *just* for his Conduct herein, and he shall be welcome to *wine* whenever he pleases; of which he may take these *Two* for a Taste.

I. As to *Himself*; that if he needed an *Excuse* for telling what pass'd betwixt his Patron and him alone, and so what could not be known but by one of *Themselves*, he might be able to say that he did not *print* it, tho well worthy the Press, and therefore might humbly remonstrate against being put to do *Penance* in *Print*. That so Good an *Apology* could avail him nothing, is no Fault of mine.

mine, but to be taken as a confirming Instance of the excellling *Character* for *Goodness* and *Candor*, which he says that *Gentleman* has so justly acquired.

2. As to his *Patron*; That his Interposition in shutting a Publick Paper against an *Answer*, to what had been before printed by the *Non-Subscribers*, as what doubtless he reckon'd a *Publick Meritorious Service*, might be publickly known, and invite in *suitable Acknowledgments* due to him.

After he had been with his *Patron*, and heard his memorable *Discourse*; in confessing he told plainly what *pass'd betwixt 'em*, perhaps *Mr. Ridpath* may think it worth his while to engage in a *Squabble* with the *Author* of the *Flying-Post*, and grate his own Ears with being *self-condemn'd*, and aggravate what he confesses as a *Practice*, that, if once allow'd, will put an End to all *Society* and *Confidence among Men*: If after all he knows how to bring himself off, I have no reason to be in pain upon account of the *foolish* and *groundless Clamour* of *betraying Conversation*.

Well, if he can't make it *betraying Conversation*, he must next call it *Misrepresentation*. And under this Head he has hard Words enough to stun a *Justice*: And what is it for? Why for this *mighty Crime*, the distinguishing an accomplish'd *Gentleman's Discourse* in *Sermon-Time* on a *Sunday-Morning*, into *Doctrinal* and *Practical Parts*, so proper and suitable to his own *Representation*, and, as we have seen, *supported* by it.

Notwithstanding, *Mr. Ridpath* does not like his *Gentleman's Preaching* at all, and can't be quiet till he farther open his *Mind* upon it; tho therein he fall upon *himself*, and even his *Patron*, as well as the *Noble Stand*. To introduce what he has to say, he pretends to be provok'd, and therefore let the *Consequences* be what they will, he must needs tell the *World* in great earnest, that his *Good Gen-*

H

tleman's

tleman's Sunday-Morning Conversation upon Newspapers in Church-Time, was not in the *Form* of a *Sermon*. No; according to him 'twas so far from *this*, that 'twas *without* Doctrine, or Uses, or *Parts Doctrinal* or *Practical*; *without* Extasy or *Pause*; *without* dropping a *Tear* to shew his Concern, or *casting* an *Eye* upon his *Watch* to know when to have done; with a long &c. containing so great a Number of *WITHOUTS* more, that this uncandid Hearer will not have it pass for a *Sermon*, nor so much as *ANY THING* LIKE it: And will he not indeed! Then let it be remember'd 'twas no Fault of *mine*; and rather than wrangle endlessly, Mr. *Ridpath* shall have it for a *LECTURE*, in which let the Speaker be conceiv'd to *HOLD FORTH* *freely*, as far from *Method* and *Meaning* as at any time, in *speeching* it by the *Hour*, he uses to be; and if this will please *him* better, 'twill do as well for *me*, and so let it go for the *long* and the *short* of the Story. Only 'tis hoped Mr. *Ridpath* will see Cause, upon *Third Thoughts*, to beg pardon of his Patron for the *vile Idea* he labours to give of him, *viz.* as so averse to all Discourse that hath any thing in it like Preaching on a *Sunday*, even when his Conversation is to supply the Time and Place of a Sermon, that the Supposition of it, as *supposeable* in his Case, he roundly calls *MOCKERY*, *FALSEHOOD* and *MERE ROMANCE*, which perhaps are the oddest Names that were ever rak'd together upon such an Occasion, in pretended Compliment to a Gentleman said to be of *distinguish'd Reputation*.

The Liberty Mr. *Ridpath* hath taken herein is the more surprizing and unaccountable, after he had declared in his *First Advertisement*, that to *expose a Gentleman to Ridicule* is what he utterly abhors in any Instance, and which he must be still more incapable of towards the Person of *Distinction* he has in his Eye, who by all that he says of him, seems to be

a Gentleman of *Three Names*, as widely different from mine, as *Marcus, Tullius, Cicero*, were from one another, the *Three great Orators of Rome*.

You will here recollect the *Preamble* to the *Letter* from *New-England*, which seems to be publish'd without the *Owner's Knowledge* or *Consent*, who yet is put off with this slight *Apology*; "*'Tis hoped the worthy Gentleman to whom it is directed will excuse the Publication of it.*" How could it be hoped that any modest Gentleman would, without more ado, excuse the Publication of a *Letter*, accidentally dropt or stoln from him, wherein he is figur'd like a perfect *ATLAS*, with the *Globe* upon his *Shoulders*, of more *BULKY REPUTATION* and *Stature* than either of the *GIANTS* at *Guildhall*? If the Publication could be suppos'd with his *Knowledge* and *Consent*, what a *Jest* upon the *Publick* are such Words as these in the *Lisping Preamble*? "*'Tis hoped the worthy Gentleman to whom it is directed will excuse the Publication of it.*" How should he do otherwise, if publish'd by his own *Consent*? But then what egregious *Vanity* would it speak? as if the worthy Gentleman thought himself, and would be thought by others, an *Atlas* indeed. Be the Publication with his *Consent* or without; by uniting *Two* such distant things in the same *News-Paper*, what a *Temptation* hath Mr. *Ridpath* lain before the *World*, to imagine that the *said Letter* is directed to the same Gentleman that he keeps such a *Pother* about in his *Advertisement*? And that perhaps for some time past he may have been fishing or pumping, by *Ponderous Kindnesses*, in *New-England*, for *Applause* and *Recommendations* to be publish'd upon occasion, as conscious of a *forfeited* and *sinking Interest*, in *OLD*. In a word, Mr. *Ridpath* hath run with that *Eagerness* to cover so much of his Gentleman's *Face* as begins to appear, and after so odd a manner clapt on *Advertisement* after

Advertisement, Flying-Post and 'all, with *Fame* and a *Trumpet* proclaiming his amazing *Deeds*, and more amazing *Projections* on the *Eastern* and *Western Side* of the *Atlantic*; till he has drefs'd him up to a compleat *Raree-Show* for a *Coffee-House* Entertainment. So plain is *Mr. Ridpath's* Abhorrence, in any Instance, to expose a *Gentleman* to *Ridicule*.

Again, he will not have his *Patron's* *Sunday-Conversation* to be any thing like a *Sermon*: That's *Levity, Falsehood*, and all *Billingsgate* besides. But does he make it better than a *Sermon*? Far from: and 'tis a strange way of mending a *Matter*, to make it worse. He intimates that 'twas without *Human Forms*, and yet not in *Divine*, for 'twas upon *News-Papers*: He was not mute all *Sermon-Time*, as if in staying from Church he held only a *Silent Meeting*, for *Mr. Ridpath* heard him speak, and this, as he testifies, becoming his *Character*; but as 'twas without *Human Forms*, or calling them *sound*, or holding them fast, he does not exclude all *Doubt*, whether he might not open his *Mouth*, and speak, and say *Nothing*: at least, 'tis not clear that his *Conversation* was becoming the *Solemnity* of the *Day*; or whether it was *Orthodox* or *Heterodox*. In short, as if his *Patron* was not worth going over the *Threshold* to hear, he makes his *Discourse* a *Paradox*, and so leaves it, with this *Sting* to point the *Satyr*, viz. that he was obliged to write as he has done, in *Justice* to his *Gentleman*, and to set the *Matter* in a true *Light*.

When *Mr. Ridpath* grows cool enough to take a *Review* of this, I am not without *Hope* that he will come at length to say of his *Representation*, so far as he would make it different from the *Noble Stand*, that 'tis the *Pure Effect* of his own *Imagination*, and thereupon take up the *Fine Language* he uses to me, and with far more *Justice* apply it to himself; telling the *World*, that "all that *Mr. Ridpath* says
" of

“ of that Gentleman’s Sunday-Conversation upon
 “ News-Papers, as *becoming* the Solemnity of the
 “ Day, and whom, under the Pretence of Solemnity,
 “ he with so much *Levity* and *Falsehood* has
 “ thus dress’d up, is a MERE ROMANCE; and how
 “ well such a *Piece of Mockery* becomes a Professor
 “ of the Gospel, he may leave others to judge;
 “ and leave Mr. *Ridpath* to answer it to his own
 “ Conscience, how he could pass such a Thing
 “ upon the World as a *Narrative of Fact*, or mix
 “ it with such a Grave and Important Debate, as
 “ his *Appeal to the Word of God for the Ever-blessed*
 “ *Trinity in Unity*; or the *Godhead of the Father, Son*
 “ *and Holy Ghost*, as asserted in the First Article of the
 “ Church of England, and the Fifth and Sixth Answers
 “ of the Assembly’s Catechism; which he
 “ knows his Patron is against declaring and sub-
 “ scribing to be the *Scripture-Doctrine* of the Tri-
 “ nity?

“ It is still more *Unchristian* in Mr. *Ridpath* to
 “ mention with seeming *Approbation* what his Pa-
 “ tron allow’d him to say, *He apprehended might*
 “ *heal the Breach*; when such a Project as he is
 “ thought to refer to, viz. for the *Ministers* who
 “ *have subscribed the foresaid Article and Answers* as
 “ the *Scripture-Doctrine* of the *Trinity*, to recede
 “ from their *Subscriptions*; and then the *Non-Subscri-*
 “ *bers to recede from their Advices*: Such a Project to
 “ *heal the Breach*, as to the *Former Part* of it, it
 “ might have been expected a Man of Mr. *Rid-*
 “ *path’s Principles* would never so much as hint
 “ without *Abhorrence*. And if his Patron is thus
 “ for *Projecting backward* to heal the Breach, is it
 “ no Cause of Suspicion that he retains the *Errors*
 “ some have charg’d him with, whatever Mr. *Rid-*
 “ *path* says of his denying them? Has not Mr. *Rid-*
 “ *path*, in Defence of the *Common Faith* of Christians,
 “ writ against the *Doctrine* of the *New Scheme*?
 “ Can

" Can he say in Sincerity, that he believes his Pa-
 " tron is come off from *that Scheme* as a dangerous
 " Error; and that now he is in the *same Faith*, as
 " to the *Trinity*, with the *Reformed Churches*? Is
 " his *Patron's* pushing his *Paper of Advices*, to the
 " introducing so much *Discord*, and at last so wide
 " a *Breach* among the *London Ministers*, and there-
 " upon his *Letter of Thanks* to the *Non-Subscribers*,
 " with the *Reflections* it contains on the *other Side*;
 " what *Mr. Ridpath* would reckon among his *emi-*
 " *nent and well-known Services* to the *Dissenters*? Or
 " what will bear him out in *repeated Harangues* of
 " his *Goodness, Impartiality and Candor*, even when
 " the *Groans* of so many *Christians and Churches* are
 " so loud an *Objection* to the *Whole* of that *Cha-*
 " *rafter*? If *Mr. Ridpath* indulge himself in any
 " more such *Sallies*, so unbecoming a *Man* of his
 " *Character and Education*, especially if he jump in
 " *Flattery* with the *Author* of the *Synod*, who so
 " notoriously blasphemes the *Christian's God* and
 " *Saviour*, People will be apt to ascribe it to the
 " *Influence* of the *Midsummer-Moon*, in conjunction
 " with the *Fear of Man that brings a Snare*."

I would not offend *Mr. Ridpath*, or any other,
 by bringing any thing too light into *Grave and Im-*
portant Debates: But when I am call'd off from
 such *Debates* by *Ridiculous Advertisements*, which
 yet would be reckon'd of *Importance*, and am put to
 contend with *Advertisers*, who can reckon it *Wit*
 to bark at the *Moon*, and to give it a *Shew of Gra-*
avity, have hook'd in *Mr. Ridpath*, even in barking,
 to be their *Speaking-Trumpet*; I can't think I need
 a *Long Apology* for endeavouring, in somewhat of a
Pleasant Turn and Expression, to expose such *Efforts*
 to the just *Contempt and Derision* they bespeak.

As dealing in *News*, he says, " he must put me
 " in mind that the *Reverend Ministers*, whom he
 " and I met last, advis'd me to drop the *Matter*
 " entirely,

“ entirely, since I could never clear myself (of
 “ what, I think, I have shewn to be a senseless
 “ Dream or Windmill in Mr. *Ridpath's* Head) or
 “ if I would write, that I should appeal to his
 “ Advertisement *with* his Good Leave or Allowance,
 “ as I or *any body else* might do *without* it; and fi-
 “ nally, that I should abstain from * Personal Re-
 “ flections:” To such *fine Things* will he have me
advis'd. Upon which he goes on thus: “ How
 “ well he has observ'd that Advice, let the World
 “ judge. He knows also that he promised he
 “ would publish nothing of the Matter till *Tues-*
 “ *day* the 26th of *May*, and that I should see it
 “ before he publish'd any thing: Whereas he was
 “ in so much haste, (the Reasons I † leave to him-
 “ self,) that he publish'd his Advertisement in the
 “ *Post-Boy* on *Saturday* the 23d of *May*, and did not
 “ let me see it at all, nor did he let those Mini-
 “ sters know that he design'd to publish it then,
 “ or in that Manner.”

I have here repeated this Formal Account at large, that the Reader may regard it as it *deserves*, when I assure him and the World, that in what I drew up, I was so far from going *without* or *against* the Advice of my Brethren, that when I had prepared my Advertisement, (which I thought I might lawfully do the first Leisure I could get,) I shew'd and submitted it to those very Ministers he speaks

* That is, not attempt to take off the *Flying-Post* from the Face of his Patron, how much soever disguis'd, Masquerades being in fashion; and to be cover'd, as much as may be, with Dedications, *Advertisements*, Letters, and News-Papers; the *Dress* that particularly suits the said Gentleman's *Genius*.

† 'Tis very kind and condescending, that he will not call me to an Account for so material a Circumstance: However, he sees I am very ready to endeavour his Satisfaction.

of: That after this I publish'd it *sooner* than Mr. *Ridpath* might expect, and before *he* had *seen* it, was partly *Accidental*: I was actually on my way to his House, and call'd upon a Friend of his to go with me, not being conscious of a *Word* or *Syllable* that could justly be objected against; but *that* Friend not being *well*, I thought it needless to waste more of *his* Time and my *own* in the Matter, and so publish'd it the *Saturday* instead of the *Tuesday*. And where was the harm of doing it *then*, or in that manner, without troubling any body farther, besides the *Bookseller* and *Printer*? But Mr. *Ridpath* may also know, if 'twill be a Satisfaction to him, that the publishing my Advertisement *without* his *seeing* it, was design'd for his Service: as 'twas thought it might help him to an *Excuse* when called to an Account, whereby he might escape *New Penance*; but this, it seems, he could not obtain.

When he is sent for to *suffer* another *Lecture*, or receive Orders for another Advertisement, (perhaps to deny that either of his former was drawn up in Concert with any body,) I desire he would give my Service and Thanks to his *Taskmaster*, for the *Reputation* he has procur'd the *Noble Stand*, by the Pains and Cost which it seems he has been at, to spirit up a Clamour against it: and desire him to go on with his *over-acted* Outcry of *Injury*, *Abuse*, *Outrage*, and I know not what *perfect Raving*, inviting every body to regard it accordingly.

As for Mr. *Ridpath*; I easily forgive his *barking* with so much Fierceness in *Billingsgate Rhetorick*, as he frankly tells the World how *well*, and by *whom*, he is *paid* for *all*. Though he may be assur'd the *Arians* laugh in their *Sleeves* to see him plaid, by a *Good Friend* of *theirs*, against the Cause for which he has *lately* writ; and this too by *Personal Reflection*, in the very Breath wherein he lays down this *Maxim* against it, *viz.* that it *always* does a *Good Cause*

Cause hurt, and makes a Bad one worse. He thinks it for his Purpose to refer to the *Advice* of *Ministers*, and even of the *Noble Stand*, to strengthen his *Maxim*; and then, to shew how much he is in the power of his *Patron*, he falls the *foulest* into the *Practice* he takes so much pains to condemn.

To make fresh Sport for one who thus makes him *grind*, he again steps forth, and tells the World that I, who have spared him all I could, have done him a *fresh Injury* about this same memorable *Letter* and *Conversation*. And what is that *Injury*? Is it in alledging that he did not *deny* the *Letter* and *Conversation* refer'd to in the *Noble Stand*? This is not pretended. What then would he be at? Why notwithstanding his *Grant* of the said *Letter* and *Conversation*, he would be understood to *deny* the *Matter of Fact* concerning them. And if you ask, what is the *Matter of Fact* he means? He answers, *this is evident by his Advertisement of May 16.* Now let us *once more* attend to his own Words.

1. (Says he) *I deny'd that the said Letter was writ to (me,) i. e. the very Individual Mr. Ridpath; but owns it was sent to his (Assisant,) to put a stop to the Printing the Subject mention'd in the Flying-Post: And when Both are concern'd in the same Paper, what signifies it to the Merits of the Cause, whether it is sent or deliver'd to the Master or Man, its Import and End being the same; so that every body will see, this is no other than shuffling, to blind and amuse.* Again,

2. "Nor (says he) did I represent that Letter "in such Tragical Terms, as *big with Woe*, &c. "as *Mr. Wilcox* hath thought fit to dress it up "in." But owns it EXPRESS'D the *DISPLEASURE* of an *EMINENT Gentleman*, which is plainly equivalent to *big with Woe*.

3. He owns, *he told the Ministers plainly the other Gentleman's Sunday-Conversation*; but adds as to

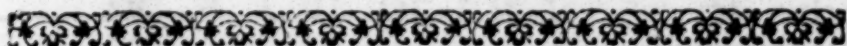
this, that he charg'd the whole Turn Mr. Wilcox had given it, that is, as he explains himself, the Turn or Form of a Sermon, to be purely the Effect of his own Imagination: which the oftner he repeats in pretended Compliment to his Patron, the oftner he discovers his Presumption or Folly, in affronting him to his Face; as if it were the Matter of a Charge, and a thing not to be imagin'd, that his Patron should speak with Propriety, when voluntarily supplying the Place of a Preacher. But what he calls the pure Effect of Mr. Wilcox's Imagination, to shew how he forgets himself, we have proved to be as purely the Effect of Mr. Ridpath's Representation, which he says was becoming the Solemnity of the Day, and the Character of the Speaker; and thus makes his Patron to ape the Parson, in holding forth upon News-Papers, the very thing for which he pretends to find fault with the Noble Stand: And between the Two Accounts compar'd, if there be any difference, it issues in this moot Point, viz. whether, being no Clergy-Gentleman, his Discourse is to be denominated a Preachment, or Speech-by-the-Hour, in which I determine nothing, seeing (as Sir Roger de Coverly, in the Spectator, has it in a like Case) pretty much may be said on Both Sides. To so Fair a Market has our Advertiser brought his Matters of Fact, wherein he would be thought to contradict and desert the Noble Stand. Upon which, I doubt not, every one will read what he farther adds, with just Disdain, as a Charge of the basest Sound, and yet the most foolish in his whole Advertisement.

"It is (says he) still more injurious and equally false in Mr. Wilcox to say, that what I design'd by my said Advertisement was to let the World know, that the Foundation and Substance of what was said concerning the said Letter and Conversation in his Noble Stand, Part 2. came from me." In which he only takes pains to raise Indignation by the

the same notorious *Trifling* we have just now seen ; or destroy his own *Credit*.

My *Complaint* before the Ministers, as he himself puts it, was, *that People understood his Advertisement in the Flying-Post of May 16. to deny that there had been any Letter or Conversation mention'd by Mr. Ridpath to me and the other Ministers*: Now hear his own Words ; " I (says he) reply'd, *that it was not possible for any one that read that Advertisement with ATTENTION so to understand it ; for which (he goes on) I appealed to the Advertisement itself, and ALLOW'd him to do the like, if he thought that would be of any Service to him*: This (continues he) is *all that I allow'd him to publish.*" And This, say I, is all that I desire or need. And so this wonderful Debate, after a *Great Noise about Nothing*, till it begins again, is brought to an *End*.

DANIEL WILCOX.



S I R,

WHEN you have read the foregoing Account, I shall be glad to have your Judgment, whether the Author of the *Noble Stand* has indeed writ with *so much Roughness of Manners and Ill Temper*, as justly to offend all Sides ; what uncommon *Indiscretion* appears in his going into the *Common Papers* ; or how, in doing so, he seems to have advertised away all his *Reputation* ? or rather, whether the *Man* who can write thus, does not more justly come under his own *Censure* ? In hope of hearing from you, I am

Your Humble Servant,

S. S.

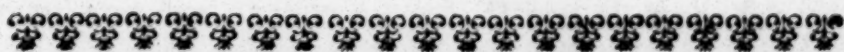


POSTSCRIPT:

IN

Vindication of the Nonsubscribing Ministers from the Imputation of Singularity, in being for Declarations of Faith in the Words of Scripture only, when design'd to be a Test or Evidence of what They believe.

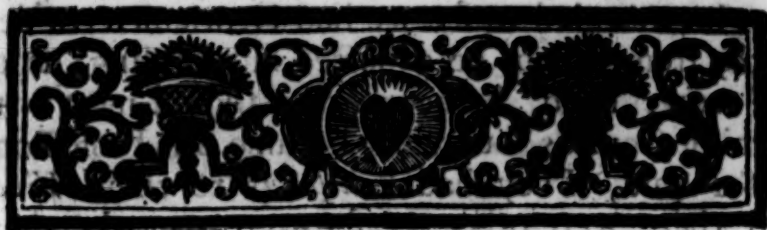
Shewing by *undeniable Instances*, that the said *Nonsubscribers*, how much soever wonder'd at, as adhering to That *Important Principle of Religious Liberty*, therein want neither *Proper Precedents* nor *Considerable Company*.



POSTSCRIPT:

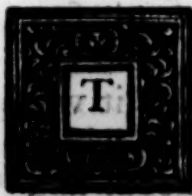
Indication of the Non-Subscribing
Ministers from the Supplication of
Singularity, in being for Decla-
rations of Faith in the Words of
Scripture only, which designed to
be a Test of Evidence of what
They believe.

Shewing by explicit Testimony, that the
said Supplication, how much soever
wondered at, as relating to that paper-
was a Test of a Minister's Faith, therein
were neither by the Ministers nor (say-
ing) by the



S E C T. I.

*Part of a Conference at London, April 3.
1676. between Dr. Edward Stillingfleet
and Mr. G. Burnet on one Side; and Ed-
ward Coleman, and some others of the
Church of Rome, on the other: By which
it may be seen, that the Papists endeavour
to serve their Cause, by insisting upon Ex-
press Words of Scripture, and opposing In-
terpretations and Consequences, after the
same manner as the Nonsubscribers do now.*



THE * Conference was at a Lady's
House, whither Dr. *Stillingfleet* and
Mr. *Burnet* went, as they had been
desired.

About half an Hour after them came
in S. P. T. Mr. *W.* and three more. There were
present seven or eight Ladies, three other Church-
men, and one or two more. When all were set,

* *Vid.* The Conference at large, with Dr. *Stillingfleet's*
Discourse annexed to it.

Dr.

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Dr. *Stillingsfleet* said to S. P. T. That we were come to wait upon them for justifying our Church; that he was glad to see we had Gentlemen to deal with, from whom he expected fair Dealing, as on the other hand, he hoped they should meet with nothing from us, but what became our Profession.

S. P. said, They had Protestants to their Wives, and there were other Reasons too, to make them wish they might turn Protestants; therefore he desired to be satisfied in one Thing, and so took out the Articles of the Church, and read these Words of the Sixth Article, viz. of the Holy Scriptures; ["So that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any Man that it should be believed as an Article of Faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to Salvation."] Then he turned to the Twenty-Eighth Article, viz. of the Lord's Supper, and read these Words; ["And the Mean whereby the Body of Christ is received and eaten in the Supper, is Faith."] And added, he desired to know whether that was read in Scripture or not, and in what Place it was to be found.

Dr. S. said, He must first explain the Article of the Scripture, for this Method of Proceeding was already sufficiently known and exposed; he clearly saw the Snare they thought to bring him in, and the Advantage they would draw from it. But it was the Cause of the Church he was to defend, which he hoped he was ready to seal with his Blood, and was not to be given up for a Trick. The Meaning of the Sixth Article was, That Nothing was to be received or imposed as an Article of Faith, but what was either expressly contained in Scripture, or to be deduced and proved from it by a clear Consequence; so that if in any Article of our Church which they rejected, he should either shew it in the express Words of Scripture, or prove it by a clear

clear Consequence; so that if in any Article of our Church which they rejected, he should either shew it in the *express Words of Scripture*, or prove it by a clear Consequence, he performed all required in this Article. If they would receive this, and fix upon it, as the *Meaning of the Article*, which certainly it was; then he would go on to the Proof of that other Article he had called in question.

Mr. W. said, They must see the Article in *express Scripture*, or at least in some Places of Scripture, which had been so interpreted by the Church, the Councils, or the Fathers, or any one Council or Father.

Dr. S. said, It had been the Art of all the Hereticks from the Marcionites Days, to call for *express Words of Scripture*. It was well known the Arians set up their Rest on this, that Their Doctrine was not condemn'd by *express Words of Scripture*; but that this was still rejected by the Catholic Church, and that Theodoret had written a Book on purpose to prove the Unreasonableness of this Challenge: therefore he desired they would not insist on that which Every Body must see was not fair Dealing, and that they would take the Sixth Article entirely, and so go to see if the other Article could not be proved from Scripture, tho it were not contained in *express Words*.

Mr. B. added, That all the Fathers, writing against the Arians, brought their Proofs of the *Consubstantiality of the Son* from the Scriptures, though it was not contained in the *express Words* of any Place. And the Arian Council, that rejected the Words *Equisubstantial* and *Consubstantial*, gives that for the Reason, that they were not in Scripture. And that in the Council of Ephesus, St. Cyril brought in many Propositions against the Nestorians, with a vast Collection of Places of Scripture to prove them by; and though the Quotations from Scripture contained not those Propositions in *express Words*,

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yet the Council was satisfied from them, and condemned the Nestorians. Therefore it was most unreasonable, and against the Practice of the Catholick Church, to require express Words of Scripture, and that the Article was manifestly disjunctive *, where we were to chuse whether of the two we would chuse, either the one or the other.

S. P. T. said, [OR] was not in the Article.

Mr. B. said, [NOR] was a Negative in a Disjunctive Proposition, as [OR] was in an Affirmative, and both came to the same Meaning.

Mr. W. said, That St. Austin charged the Heretick to read what he said in the Scripture.

Mr. B. said, St. Austin could not make that a constant Rule, otherwise he must reject the Consubstantiality which he did so zealously assert; though he might in disputing urge a Heretick with it on some other account †.

Dr. S. said, The Scripture was to deliver to us the Revelation of God, in Matters Necessary to Salvation; but it was an unreasonable Thing to

* So that whatsoever is not read therein, [NOR] may be proved thereby, viz. the Holy Scriptures, is not to be required of any Man, that it should be believed as an Article of Faith, &c.

† The Fathers, in answering the Cavils of Hereticks against Human Words in Articles of Faith, were wont to shew them how many Things they themselves believed that were nowhere expressly set down in Scripture. This was the Ground of St. Austin's bidding the Heretick read what he said. To convince the Arians how unjust it was to ask Words for Every Thing they believed, he urges them with This, that they could not read all that they believed themselves. They who would from hence conclude, that St. Austin thought Every Article of Faith must be read in so many Words in Scripture, would shew such a Piece of Ingenuity as the Jesuits used in the Contest about St. Austin's Doctrine concerning the Efficacy of Grace; when they cited, as formal Passages out of St. Austin, some of the Objections of the Semi-Pelagians, which he sets down, and afterwards answers: leaving out his Answers, and bringing the Objections as his Words, to shew he was of their Side.

demand

demand Proofs for a *Negative* in it: For if the Church of Rome has set up many Doctrines, as *Articles of Faith*, without Proof from the *Scriptures*, we had Cause enough to reject these, if there was no clear Proofs of them from *Scripture*; but to require *express Words* of *Scripture* for a *Negative*, was as unjust as if *Mahomet* had said, the *Christians* had no reason to reject him, because there was no Place in *Scripture* that call'd him an *Impostor*. Since then the *Roman Church* had set up the *Doctrine* of *Transubstantiation*, and the *Sacrifice* of the *Mass*, without either *express Scripture* or good Proof from it, our Church had good Cause to reject it.

Mr. *W.* said, The *Article* they desired to be satisfied in (*viz.* the 28th) was, if he understood any thing, a *Positive Article*, and not a *Negative*.

Mr. *B.* said, The *Positive Article* was, that *Christ* was received in the *Holy Sacrament*; but because they had (as our Church judged) brought in the *Doctrine* of the *corporal Presence* without all Reason, the Church made that *Explanation* to cast out the other: so that upon the Matter 'twas a *Negative*. He added, That it was also unreasonable to ask any one Place to prove a *Doctrine* by; for the Fathers in their Proceedings with the *Arians*, brought a great *Collection* of Places, which gave Light to one another, and all concurred to prove the *Article* of *Faith* that was in the Controversy: So if we brought such a Consent of many Places of *Scripture* as proved our *Doctrine*, all being joined together, we perform all that the Fathers thought themselves bound to do in the like Case.

Dr. *S.* then at a great length told them, The Church of Rome and the Church of England differ'd in many great and weighty Points; that we were come thither to see, as these *Gentlemen* professed they desired, if we could offer good Reason for them to turn *Protestants*, and as the *Ladies* professed

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a Desire to be further established in the *Doctrine* of the *Church of England*; in order to which, none could think it a proper Method to pick out some Words in the obscure Corner of an *Article*, and call for *express Scripture* for them.

S. P. said, He was only to speak to the *Articles* of the *Church of England*, and desired *express Words* for *That Article*.

Mr. W. said, They had not asked *where* that *Article* was read; that they *doubted* of it, for they *knew* it was in *no Place* of *Scripture*: in which they were the more confirm'd, because none was so much as alledged.

Dr. S. said, Upon the Terms in the 6th *Article* he was ready to undertake the 28th *Article*, to prove it clearly by *Scripture*.

Mr. W. said, But there must be *no Interpretations* admitted of.

Mr. B. said, It was certain the *Scriptures* were not given us, as *Parrots* are taught to speak *Words*; we were endued with a Faculty of *Understanding*, and we must *understand* somewhat by every Place of *Scripture*. Now the *True Meaning* of the *Words* being *That* which *God* would *teach us* in the *Scriptures*, which way soever *That* were *expressed*, is the *Doctrine* revealed.

Mr. C. said, Name any thing in the *Roman Church* that is *expressly contrary* to *Scriptures*, but bring not your *Expositions* of *Scripture* to prove it by, for we will not *admit* of these.

Mr. W. said, He would admit of *no Consequences*, how *clear* soever they seemed, unless he brought him the *express Words* of *Scripture*, and asked if *his Consequences* were *Infallible*.

Dr. S. said, If the *Consequence* were *certain*, it was *sufficient*; and he desired all would take notice, that they would not yield to *clear Consequences* drawn from *Scripture*, which he thought (and he believed

believed all *Impartial* People would be of his mind) was as great an Advantage to any Cause as could be desired.



S E C T. II.

Instances of the Way of the Arians and other Hereticks, to shelter themselves under the Words of Scripture, and decry Human Forms in Confessions of Faith, when they would avoid being detected: In whose Conduct the modern Non-Subscribers have undoubted Precedents.

TO call for *express* Words of Scripture, and clamour against *Interpretations* and Consequences, has been the way of the most noted *Hereticks* that have troubled the Church.

Against this *Tertullian* * lays down this Maxim, viz. *That the Words of Scripture are to be understood, not by their Sound, but by their Sense; and are not to be heard with our Ears, but with our Minds.*

The *Arians*, when unwilling to be known, were for sheltering themselves under *Scripture-Expressions*, to which they had fitted *Glosses* of their own. To render their *Artifice* ineffectual, the Council of Nice put the Word *Consubstantial* into the Creed; upon which the *Arians* in all their Councils, and in all *Disputes*, set up this Plea, viz. *That they would submit to every Thing that was in Scripture, (i. e. in express Words) but not to any Additions to Scripture;*

* Lib. adv. Gnost. c. 7.

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as Interpretations which they did not like must presently be called.

Athanasius * gives us many of their Creeds. In that proposed at *Arimini*, these Words were added, as a Reason of their Conduct; *For the Word Substance, because it was simply set down by the Fathers, and is not understood by the People, but breeds Scandal, since the Scriptures have it not, therefore we have thought fit it be left † out, and that there be no more mention made of Substance concerning God, since the*
Scriptures

* De Synod Arim. & Seleuc.

† Not altogether unlike what we find somewhat later, viz. "The Words *ὁμοούσιον* and *ὁμοιούσιον* are both *unscriptural*; and where had been the harm if Both had been let alone? or not such Weight laid upon them?" Reply of the Nonsubscribers, Part 2. p. 46.

To this let Dr. Owen answer, giving an Account of the Way and Method wherein the Enemies of the GODHEAD of CHRIST have proceeded for diffusing their Poison. *Vind. Evang. Preface*, p. 60, &c.

1. "At the first Entrance upon their Undertaking, some of them made no small Advantage in dealing with weak and unsavvy Men, by crying out, that the Terms of Trinity, Person, Essence, Hypostatical Union, and the like, were not found in the Scripture, and therefore were to be abandoned.

"With the Colour of this Plea, they once prevailed so far on the Churches in Transylvania, as that they resolved and determined to abstain from the Use of those Words: But they quickly perceived, that tho the Words were not of absolute Necessity, to express the Things themselves to the Minds of Believers, yet they were so, to defend the Truth from the Opposition and Craft of Seducers; and at length recovered themselves by the Advice of Beza.

"And this hath made me a little marvell at the precipitate undigested Conceptions of some, who in the midst of the Flames of Socinianism (and Arianism) kindling upon us on every Side, would (contrary to the Wisdom and Practice of all Antiquity, no one Assembly in the World excepted) tie us up to a Form of Confession, composed of the bare Words of the Scripture, &c.

" If

Scriptures no where speak of the Substance of the Father and the Son. He also tells, that at *Sirmium*, they made to their Creed a like Addition, rejecting the Words SUBSTANCE, or CONSUBSTANTIAL, because

" If we profess to believe, that *Christ is God* blessed for ever, and the *Socinians* tell us, true; but he is a God by Office, not by Nature: is it not lawful for us to say, *Nay!* but he is God of the same Nature, Substance, and Essence with his Father? If we shall say that *Christ is God*, one with the Father, and the *Sabellians* shall tell us, true; they are every way one, and in all Respects: is it not lawful for us to tell them, that tho he be one in Nature and Essence with his Father, yet he is distinct from him in Person?—The truth is, we have sufficient Ground for these Expressions in the Scripture, as to the Words, and not only the Things signified by them.

2. " Their whole Business, in all their Books and Disputations, is to take upon them the Part of Answerers, so cavilling and making Exceptions, not caring at all what becomes of any thing in Religion, so they may with any Colour avoid the Arguments wherewith they are press'd. —And whilst they escape their Adversaries, they are desperately bold in their Interpretations of Scripture; tho for the most part it suffices, that what is urg'd against them, is not the Sense of the Place.—Their Answers are: This MAY otherwise be expounded; it MAY otherwise be understood; the Word MAY have another Signification in another Place.

3. " Their greatest Triumphs which they set up in their own Conceits, are, when by any ways they possess themselves of any usual Maxim that passes current amongst Men, being applied to finite, limited, created Things, or any acknowledged Notion in Philosophy, and apply it to the infinite uncreated Essence of God: Than which Course of Proceeding, nothing indeed can be more absurd, foolish, and contrary to sound Reason. That God and Man, the Creator and Creature, that which is absolutely infinite and independent, and that which is finite, limited, and dependent, should be measured by the same Rules, Notions and Conceptions,—is most fond and senseless. And this one Observation is sufficient to arm us against all their profound Disputes about Essence, Personality, and the like."

Under

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because nothing is written of them in the Scriptures, and they transcend the Knowledge and Understanding of Men. But Athanasius shews that they were far from fol-

Under this Head the Remark of Dr. *Arrowsmith* (on *John I.*) deserves a Place. "The *Arians* of old got a great deal of Advantage, especially over *Women*, by putting Questions for Grounds of Reason to them. They were wont to come to *Women*, and ask, *Hast thou borne a Child?* Yes. And art thou not older than the Child thou hast borne? Why, yes, say the *Women*: and yet, say the *Arians*, our *Adversaries* tell us that God hath a Son, and that the Son is co-eternal with the Father. *Athanasius* goeth to work to confute them thus: God hath his Son from Eternity, but not as a natural Parent, for who can declare his Generation? If ye will ask Questions; ask the Sun if ever it was without its Beams? and ask the Fountain, if ever it was without its Streams? As the Sun was never without its Beams, nor the Fountain without its Streams; so God was never without his Son: In the BEGINNING was the WORD, and the WORD was WITH GOD, and the WORD WAS GOD, Both Co-existent and Eternal." To go on with Dr. *Owen*.

4. "Generally (as was said) in the Pursuit of their Design, and carrying it on, they begin in exclaiming against the usual Words, wherein the Doctrines they oppose are taught and delivered. They are not Scripture-Expressions, &c. For the Things themselves, they do not oppose them; but they think them not so necessary as some suppose: having got some Ground by this on the Minds of Men, great Stress is immediately laid on this, that a Man may be saved, tho he believe not the Doctrine of the Trinity, the Satisfaction of Christ, &c. so that he live holily, and yield Obedience to the Precepts of Christ: So that it is mere Madness and Folly to break Love and Communion about such Differences.

"By this Engine (saith the Doctor) I knew not long since a choice Society of Christians, thro the cunning Sleights of one lying in wait to deceive; disturbed, divided, broken, and in no small Part of it infected. If they once get this Advantage, and have thereby weakened the Love and Valuation of the Truth with any; they generally (thro the righteous Judgment of God, giving up Men of light and vain Spirits to the Imaginations of their own Hearts,) overthrow their Faith, and lead them captive at their pleasure."

lowing

lowing that Rule *themselves*, which they imposed upon others; and then answers, *It was no matter, tho one used Forms of Speech that were not in Scripture, if he had still a sound or pious Understanding; as on the contrary, an Heretical Person, tho he uses Forms out of Scripture, he will not be the less suspected, if his Understanding be corrupted.*

In the Conference St. *Austin* * had with *Maximus* the *Arian* Bishop; we find at the very beginning the *Arian* tells him, *That he must hearken to what he brought out of the SCRIPTURES, which were common to them all; but for WORDS that were not in Scripture, they were in no Case received by them.* And afterwards he says, † *We receive with a full Veneration*

* Lib. 1. con. Max. Ar. Epist. † Lib. 2. c. 3.

What pity is it a late Sermon, preach'd *October 20. 1719*, by Mr. B. *Grosvenor*, had not been extant in the Time of the abovesaid Conference! The next Time the *Arian Bishop* had gone to the Pulpit after the said Conference, to preach to a Society of young Men, *Catechumens* to *Austin*, how prettily might he have reflected upon their *Catechist*, as standing up for the received Doctrine of the Trinity, and the Godhead of Christ? How fast would the Ears of the Audience have been nail'd to the Lips of the Preacher, upon his adopting the following Words, (p. 13, 14. of the said Sermon :) " *You profess to enquire after Truth.—The Ministerial Instruction is the appointed Means to come at the saving Knowledge of the Word of God. That Word of God (understand by it what you will, professing sincerely to enquire after Truth, whether you HIT it or not,) is the Faith once delivered to the Saints, which you are earnestly to contend for. That Word of God [abstracted from the Sense, or wavering and unstable with reference to it, as becomes fallible Creatures] is what you are to hold fast the Profession of, without wavering. That Word of God [i.e. the bare Letter, without any certain Sense] is the Thing committed to our Trust; the betraying the Authority of which [i.e. declaring our Faith in other Words than those of Revelation, and asking any body else to do so, as Austin did me, to fish out a Man's private Sentiments,] would make*

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tion every Thing that is brought out of the Holy Scriptures; for the Scriptures are not in our Dominion, that they may be mended by us. And a little after adds,

"us worse Traditores, than those who give up their Bibles. You have a noble Example, Acts xxiv. 14, 15. This I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call Heresy, so worship I the God of my Fathers. Believing all Things written in the Law and the Prophets, &c. This I confess unto thee, oh [ô] Felix, I care not who knows it, nor do I care what follows it, that I believe all Things written in the Law and the Prophets, &c. and this Way they call Heresy; because the Apostle did not also believe the Glosses of the Rabbies, and the Exposition of the Pharisees, by which they pretended to fix the Sense of the Law and the Prophets for him; which, if he had believed, he had never been a Christian."

But after this affected Flourish, any of Austin's Catechumens might have ask'd the Arian Bishop Maximinus, Whether, when the Apostle profess'd his believing all Things written in the Law and the Prophets, he meant only bare Words, or the true Sense of those Words, in opposition to the Corrupt Glosses and Expositions of the Rabbies and Pharisees?

If in saying he believed [ALL THINGS,] he meant only [ALL WORDS] written in the Law and the Prophets; did not the Rabbies and Pharisees, and the Jews in general, profess to believe all these as well as He? And if this was all that was to be desired of them, or that could be yielded to, without betraying the Authority of the Word of God; in using the same Sounds of the Law and the Prophets to evidence their Faith, without giving their respective Senses: what Proof did the Apostle THEREIN give of his being a sound Believer, or a Christian, more than They? And what was wanting to their Proof in the same way, to shew that They were not to be reckon'd unbelieving or unsound Jews any more than He?

If in confessing to believe all Things written in the Law and the Prophets, the Apostle meant the True Sense of Scripture, in opposition to the corrupt Glosses and Expositions of the Rabbies and Pharisees; how could it be known wherein that Sense of his differ'd from theirs in any Article of Faith, to be learnt from the Law and the Prophets only, whilst he only repeated the mere Words, in common with the corrupt Rabbies and Pharisees, as the only Evidence he would give of his Faith?

Truth

Truth is not gathered out of Arguments, but is proved by sure Testimonies; i. e. Express Declarations. Therefore he seeks a Testimony of the HOLY GHOST's being God: But to that St. Austin makes Answer, That from the Things that we read, we must understand the Things that we read not.

In another Conference he had with Count Pascentius an Arian, he tells * us that the Arian did most earnestly press, that the Word Consubstantial might be shewed in Scripture, repeating this frequently, and canvassing it about invidiously. To whom St. Austin answers, Nothing could be more contentious, than to strive about a Word, when the Thing was certain; and asks him, where the word Unbegotten (which the Arians used) was in Scripture: And since it was no where in Scripture, he from thence concludes, There might be a very good Account given why a Word that was not in Scripture might be well used.

In another † Epistle, we have an Account of another Conference between that same Person and St. Austin. The Arian desired the Consubstantiality might be accursed, because it was no where to be found written in the Scriptures; and adds, that it was a grievous trampling on the AUTHORITY of the Scripture, to set down that which the Scripture had not said; for if any thing be set down without Authority from the Divine Volumes, it is proved to be void: Against which St. Austin argues at great length to prove, that it necessarily follows from many Places of Scripture.

In the Conference || between Photinus, Sabellius, Arius and Athanasius, we have a full Account of the Pleas of these several Parties. Arius challenges the Council of Nice for having corrupted the Faith

* Epist. 74.

† Epist. 78.

|| First published by Cassander as a Work of Vigilius, but believed to be the Work of Gelasius an African. Oper. Cass.

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with the Addition of New Words, and complains of the Consubstantial, and says, the Apostles, their Disciples, and all their Successors downward, that had lived in the Confession of Christ to that time, were ignorant of That Word: And on this he insists with great Vehemency, urging it over and over again, pressing Athanasius either to read it properly set down in Scripture, or to cast it out of his Confession. Against which Athanasius replies, and shews him how many things they acknowledged against the other Hereticks, which were not written: Shew me these things, (saith he) not from Conjectures or Probabilities, or things that border upon Reason; not from things that call us to understand them so, nor from a pious Faith, persuading such a Profession: but shew it written in pure, plain and proper Words, that the Father is Unbegotten or Impassible. And then he tells Arius, that when he went about to prove this, he should not say, The Reason of Faith requir'd it, Piety teaches it, the Consequence from Scripture forces me to this Profession. I will not allow you (says he) to obtrude these things upon me; because you reject me, when I bring you such like things for the Profession of the Consubstantial. And in the End says, Either allow me to prove the Consubstantial by Consequences, or if you will not, you must deny the Things which you yourself grant.

The Macedonians, who deny'd the GODHEAD of the HOLY GHOST, made this also their Plea, That it was in no Place of Scripture. Gregory Nazianzen*, proving the HOLY GHOST to be GOD, meets with that Objection, and answers, that some things seemed to be said in Scripture, that truly are not; as when God is said to sleep: some things truly ARE, but are not SAID, as the Father's being unbegotten; which they themselves believed, tho not mention'd in Scripture. He

* Orat. 37.

therefore

therefore upbraids those who had more regard to *Letters and Syllables*, than to *Things*, and shews how valid a Good Consequence is; and that he might without Fear believe such Things as he either found in the Scriptures, or gather'd from them.

There is also a Dialogue between an *Orthodox* and a *Macedonian*, in the Works of *Athanasius*, but believed to be written by *Maximus*: After he had proved by a great many Arguments, that the Attributes of the *Divine Nature*, such as *Omniscience* and *Omnipresence*, were ascribed to the *HOLY GHOST*; the *Macedonian*, in the End, flies to this known Refuge, That it was no where written that he was God, and so challenges him for saying that which was not in Scripture. But the *Orthodox* answers, That in the Scriptures the *Divine Nature* was ascribed to the *Holy Ghost*; and since the Name follows the Nature, he concludes he must be God, whether the other would or not. And as the *Macedonians* allow'd the Son *Consubstantial*, the *Orthodox* asks, Where it was written? The *Macedonian* answers, That the Fathers had declared the Son *Consubstantial* as to his Essence. But the *Orthodox* replies, (which we desire may be well considered) Were they moved to that from the SENSE of THE SCRIPTURE; or was it of their OWN AUTHORITY or ARROGANCE that they said any thing that was not written? The other confesses it was from the Sense of the Scripture that they were moved to it: From this the *Orthodox* infers, That the Sense of the Scripture teaches us, that an uncreated Spirit that is of God, and quickens and sanctifies, is a *DIVINE SPIRIT*; and from thence he concludes, He is GOD.

Nestorius, who denied the *Blessed Virgin* to have been the *Mother of God*, in his * Letters to *Cyril* of

* Aet. Syn. Eph.

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Alexandria, to Pope *Celestin*, and in those Writings of his that were read in the Council of *Ephesus**, gives That always for his Reason, viz. *Because the Scriptures did no where mention it*, but call her always the *Mother of Christ*; and yet that General Council condemned him for all that: And his Friend, *John*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, earnestly pressed him by his Letters not to reject, but to use that Word, since the Sense of it was good, and it agreed with the Scriptures; and it was generally used by many of the Fathers, and had never been rejected by any one.

Eutyches and his Followers, who deny'd the Two Natures of Christ, were in the same Strain, as their last † Refuge; asking, *In what Scripture were the Two Natures of Christ to be found?* i. e. in so many Words; and nothing but express Words would satisfy. When *Eutyches*, after being often cited, made his Appearance before the Council at *Constantinople*, he ended his Defence with this, *That he had not found That* (viz. of the Two Natures) *plainly in the Scripture*: But for all that, he was condemned by that Council, which was afterwards ratified by the Universal Council of *Chalcedon*. Yet after this repeated Condemnation, the *Eutychians* laid not down this Plea, but continued still to appeal to the Express Words of Scripture. There are Two Discourses published in *Athanasius's* || Works, to shew the Unreasonableness of that Pretence.

In the First Discourse, the Author complains of those who would not suffer Men to be any longer Reasonable; that would receive the Words of the Sacred Writings without Consideration, or good Direction, not mind-

* Aët. 1.

† Aët. 6. Syn. Constantin. in Aët. 2. Chalcedon.

|| Tom. 2. Op. Athan. Among the Sermons against Heretics; most of which Photius ascribes to Theodoret, in his Account of Theodoret's Works. Bibl. Cod. 46.

ing the pious Scope for which they were written: For if (as, says he, they would have us) we do not consider what they would mark out to us, but simply receive their Words, then all that the Prophets and Apostles have written, will prove of no Use to those that hear them; for then they will hear with their Ears, but not understand with their Hearts, nor consider the Consequence of the Things that are said, according to the Curse in *Isaias*.

Again: Shall I hear a Saying, and shall I not inquire into its proper Meaning; where then is the proper Consequence of what is said, or the Profit of the Hearer? Would they have Men changed into the Nature of Brutes? If they must only receive the Sound of Words with their Ears, without any Advantage to the Soul in the understanding of them. Contrariwise St. Paul tells us, they who are perfect have their Senses exercised to discern Good and Evil; but how can any discern aright, if he do not apprehend the Meaning of what is said?—And concludes thus, *The Sum of all is; He that receives any Words, and does not consider the Meaning of them, how can he understand those that seem to be contradictory to each other? Where shall he find an Answer? or how will he satisfy those that ask him? or defend what is written?*

In the Second Discourse, the Author goes on to expose the Plea of adhering to the mere Words of Scripture without the Meaning, and accordingly says, *Tho the Devil has invented many grievous Doctrines, yet he doubts if any former Age brought forth any thing like That which was then broach'd. Former Heresies had their own proper Errors; but THIS* that was now invented (viz, receiving simply what is said)*

* And yet This is now revived, and made the Badge and Mark of a Christian and a Protestant; a sufficient Proof of Soundness in the Faith, and all that is necessary to Ad-
mission

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said) RENEWED ALL OTHERS, and EXCEEDED ALL OTHERS. (And what is the Difference between receiving simply what is said, and stating the Doctrines only to be known by Revelation in the Words of Revelation only, when design'd to be a Witness or Evidence of Faith?) But (continues he)

mission to the Sacraments, and the Work of the Ministry; yea, the only Center of Unity, and the only way of agreeing in Declarations of Faith, that shall render the Christian Churches Safe and Happy.

Dr. Clark leads the Way in that memorable Position, (*Reply to Mr. Nelson, p. 303.*) viz. *Nothing is NECESSARY but "what Christ and his Apostles have taught IN THEIR OWN WORDS."* By which, when he has explain'd away the Sense of Scripture, he provides a Retreat to the Words for Shelter.

The Nonsubscribers in their Sermons and Writings, and Shoals of Nameless Pamphlets on the Side of Clarkism, follow their Leader, and invite the World to take notice how ready they are at the Shibboleth of his Party, as of a plausible Sound, to hide their Guile, and deceive the Simple.

"We think (say the Nonsubscribers, *Reply, Part 2. p. 46.*) that to preserve the Scripture-Doctrine, 'tis best to keep the Scripture-Words in all Articles and Subscriptions."

The Author of the Pamphlet, call'd, "*The Apostles Creed better than the Assembly's Catechism,*" purposely writ against the Received Doctrine of the TRINITY, and the GODHEAD of Christ; thinks it for his Purpose to gild his Poison, for the better Conveyance, by taking up the same Strain, p. 27, 28.

"So then (says he to one of the Subscribing Ministers) the Words of the Assembly's Catechism are, in your Judgment, as expressive of this YOUR Fundamental Article, as the Words of Scripture. It may be of your Fundamentals, but not of my Fundamentals; for I shall always prefer the Words chosen by the Holy Ghost to express Fundamentals, before Words chosen by any Assembly of uninspired Men. I stick to Christ and his Apostles.—I think his Doctrine cannot be better express'd than in his and his Apostles Words." And what is all this affected invidious way of talking for? Hear him opening himself, p. 7, 8. "*The Faith of the one God NOT DELIVERED in the SCRIPTURES, but FRAMED and delivered by certain COUNCILS and FA-*
" THERS,

he) the Cause of all our Adversaries Errors, is, that with their Ears they hear Words, but have no Understanding of them in their Hearts; for all of them (and he names divers) shun a Tryal, that they may not be convinced. He shews what apparent Contradictions there are, if we do not consider the true Sense of
Places

THERS, is, That The Blessed Three, mentioned in the New Testament, viz. Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are one God, of one Substance, of one Essence: That each of the Three have a distinct Hypostasis or Subsistence, but one Godhead; the Glory equal, the Majesty co-eternal: That each of the three distinct Hypostases is uncreated, incomprehensible, eternal, almighty God and Lord. See (says he) the Creeds called Nicene and Athanasian, so much in vogue for many blind Ages, and now earnestly contended for, as the Standards of Orthodoxy, and as the Faith once delivered to the Saints.

Who after This can doubt what they would be at, who, under an affected plausible crying up the Authority, Sufficiency, and Perfection of Scripture, labour to run down Confessions of Faith in any other Terms employed to detect their Corruption and Error?

He says, p. 28. "The Words of the Holy Ghost will certainly preserve the true Faith to the World's End:" We doubt not but they will do so, both in the Bible, and in the Hearts of all the Children of God, who have an Union from the Holy One, to their knowing all Things necessary to their abiding in the Truth, and in Him that is true. But with the Words of the Holy Ghost barely by being pronounced, either as empty Sounds, or wrested from the Meaning of the Holy Ghost, preserve the true Faith in all that use them?

The Words of the Holy Ghost in the Law and the Prophets preserv'd the true Faith to the coming of Christ, but in whom? In all the Jews? who profess'd the highest Value and Veneration for them; and in which they thought they had eternal Life? Far from it. For tho they are said to trust in Moses, our Lord proves them Unbelievers, or destitute of True Faith, from their Opposition to him; For, says he, John. v. 46. had ye believ'd Moses [i. e. aright,] ye would have believ'd me; for he wrote of me. Ver. 47. But if ye believe not his Writings, [i. e. as to the Doctrine, or true Sense and

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Places of Scripture that seem contradictory, which must be reconciled by finding their true Meaning; and concludes, So we shall either persuade or overcome our Adversary; so we shall shew that the Holy Scripture is consonant to itself, so we shall treasure up such a full Assurance as we ought to have in our Souls; we shall neither believe without the Word, nor speak without Faith.

From what has been thus offer'd, 'tis apparent, That there's no Ground for the Imputation of SINGULARITY to the Nonsubscribers, in being for the

Meaning concerning the Messiah, design'd by those Writings] how shall ye believe my Words?

Again, since the coming of Christ, and completing the Canon of Scripture, the Words of the Holy Ghost in the Old and New Testament will certainly preserve the true Faith to the World's End: But notwithstanding this, Christians under the Gospel are told, There must be also Heresies among you, that they which are approved may be made manifest among you, 1 Cor. xi. 19. Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter Times some shall depart from the Faith, 1 Tim. iv. 1. There shall be false Teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable Heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, 2 Pet. ii. 1. And this may be among those who own and profess to believe the Words of the Holy Ghost in the Scriptures, as there is such a thing as wresting the Scriptures, and the Unstable are said to wrest them to their own Destruction, 2 Pet. iii. 16.

And in a Day of dangerous Error concerning Fundamental Doctrines, what Christian that loves his Bible, can read without Indignation the many Pamphlets publish'd on the Side of *Clarkism*, so notoriously corrupting and explaining away the Scripture-Sense, and yet making an invidious Clamour for Scripture-Words; that is, Words abused and wrested to cover a Scheme that ungodly, the Son and Holy Ghost? and even the Abettors of so blasphemous a Scheme, calling themselves Scripture-Christians, and thus pleaded for by the Nonsubscribers, Reply, Part 1. p. 22. "If adhering to the Words of Scripture be not allowed a sufficient Proof of a Regard to Truth, we are afraid some will say of us, that we are apostatizing from the common Faith of Protestants!"

Words of Scripture only, as a *Test or Evidence* of their *Faith*; and inveighing against the *Inquisitory Use* of other Words, to fish out their private Sentiments. This has been the way of the Most FAMOUS HERETICKS that have been known in the Church, when they would shun being detected; as it is of *Arians* and *Clarkites* at this day. It can't therefore be denied, the *Nonsubscribing Brethren* go a *Road* well beaten heretofore, and at present well throng'd, 'tis visible by whom, viz. the *Writers* against the *Consubstantiality* and *Eternity* of the *Son* and *Holy Ghost*, or against their being *one in Essence* with the *Father*; So that they want neither *proper Precedents*, nor *considerable Company*, which was the Thing to be shewn. And if Men may be known by their *Associates*, People may hence see who and who are together.

In opposition to *Hereticks*, and in dealing with them, the common Answer in which the *Fathers* agree, is, That we must *understand* the *Scriptures*, and draw just *Consequences* from them, and not stand upon *Words* or *Phrases*, but consider *Things*. Nor had they any Apprehension that Men must be *infallible*, in order to draw *Consequences* from *Scripture*, that may be said to be *True* and *Just*, and the *Mind of God* in his *Word*; and so to be received and believed, not as drawn by *Men*, or on *Human Authority*, but as expressive of the *Doctrine revealed* in the *Holy Scriptures*.

Modern Nonsubscribers, after the *Example* of their foremention'd *Leaders*, are for undermining the *Importance* of * *Scripture-Consequences*, drawn by *Fallible*

* *Dr. Stillingfleet*, summing up what he had offer'd, upon the Occasion before mention'd, in Support of *Scripture-Consequences* in *Articles of Faith*, speaks thus: "Nothing can be more contrary to the Nature of the Soul of Man, to

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ble Men, as a plausible Pretence to keep to the Letter of Scripture unexplain'd; and this for the sake of meaning what they please, without saying what, when asked concerning their Faith. This must be call'd making a *Noble Stand* for *Christian Liberty*, *Protestant Principles*, and the *Authority*, *Sufficiency*, and *Perfection* of the *Holy Scriptures*; and opposing an *Inquisition*, *Imposition*, *Persecution*, with a long *Et-Cetera* of Dreadfuls, reaching as far as *Rome*, and no body can tell how much farther, or where they will stop. But whatever good or bad Words, fair or foul Speeches, are used to deceive the Hearts of the Simple; we are sure 'tis according to *Christian* and *Protestant Principles* to argue, *That since Man has a reasonable Soul in him, he must be supposed endued with a Faculty of making Inferences, and deducing Consequences from what is said: And when any Consequence is just, and plain, and necessary; 'tis what ought to be believed as much as that from which the Consequence is drawn. Therefore we must not only read, but study to understand the True Meaning of the Holy Scripture, calling in the Illumination of the Spirit of God, which by Office and Promise is the Teacher and Sanctifier of the*

“ the Use and End of Discourse, to the Practice of
 “ *Christ* and his *Apostles*, to the constant Sense of the
 “ *Primitive Church*, and that upon full and often-renewed
 “ *Contests* with *Hereticks* upon this very *Head*; than to
 “ impose on us an *Obligation* to read *all the Articles* of our
 “ *Belief* in the *Express Words* of *Scripture*. So that (he adds)
 “ I am confident this will appear the most trifling and pi-
 “ tiful *Objection* that can be offer'd by *Men* of common
 “ *Sense* and *Reason*. And therefore it is hoped, that all
 “ *Persons* who take any *Care* of their *Souls*, will examine
 “ *Things* more narrowly, than to suffer such *Tricks* to
 “ pass upon Them, or to be shaken by such *Objections*.”
 The plausible Pleas brought by such *Tricksters*, as play
 the *Words* of *Scripture* against the *Sense*, see fully answer'd
 by the late Excellent Preface to a New Edition of the
Westminster Confession, printed at *Edinburgh*.

Church

Church and People of God; and we have the more reason to be confirmed in what appears to us to be the True Sense of the Sacred Writings, if the Churches of God in the Purest Times, and Holy Men that are gone before, appear also to have believed as we believe, and have borne their Testimony to the same Truths that we are called to bear our Testimony to. "Tho* it is not the Foundation of our Faith, yet it is a Support to it, that the Articles of our Creed are Things that have been long most surely believed. The Doctrine of Christ is what Thousands of the wisest and best of Men have ventur'd their Souls upon, with the greatest Assurance and Satisfaction." The Way of Truth is to be chosen upon Evidence, as revealed in the Word; Psalm cxix. 30. but they that have gone before † us in it are not to be neglected: Go thy way forth by the Footsteps

* Mr. Henry on Luke i.

† As to the received Doctrine of the TRINITY, viz. one God in Three Persons Consubstantial and Co-eternal, in opposition to *Clarkism* or *Arianism* disguis'd: It is of some moment to us (saith Dr. Waterland) not only to have the Primitive Writers on our Side, (as we plainly have) but to have them thought so too. You know, (*speaking to one of Dr. Clark's Disciples*) or you know little in this Controversy, that all the Fathers, almost to a Man, either expressly or implicitly, asserted the *Consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father. They unanimously maintain'd, That the Son was not of any *created* or *mutable* Substance, but strictly *Divine*; so closely and nearly allied to the Father's Person, (in a mysterious way above Comprehension) that the Substance of the Son might be justly called the *Father's* Substance, both being one.

Is not this sufficient to urge against Dr. Clark and you, who make the Son of an inferior Substance, differing entirely in Kind from the Father's; in short, a *Creature*, tho you care not to speak it in broad Terms? This is what you have not so much as one *Catholick Post-Nicene* or *Ante-Nicene* Writer to countenance you plainly in. The Main
of

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Footsteps of the Flock, Cantic. i. 8. Thus saith the LORD, Stand ye in the Ways, and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the GOOD WAY, and walk therein; and ye shall find Rest for your Souls: Jer. vi. 16. Truth was before Error, and will be after it. The Way of Truth is the Good Old Way; and having chosen

of your Doctrine, the very Points wherein your Scheme is contain'd, and on which it turns, and which distinguish you from the present Orthodox, stand condemn'd by all Antiquity. Do you imagine all this is to be turn'd off, only by equivocating upon the Word *Numerical*; or by throwing out the Term *Scholastick*, to make weak Persons believe that we have borrowed our Doctrine from the *Schoolmen* only? No; we know, and you may know if you please to examine, that, as to the Main of our Doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, we have the Universal Church, as high as any Records reach, concurring with us: To Them we appeal, as well as to the Scriptures; that, together with Scripture, we may be more secure that we follow the true Interpretation.

You say, *The Authority of the Fathers, could it be proved to be unanimous against Dr. Clark, ought not to determine any Article of Faith.*

No; but it is a strong presumptive Proof, that his Interpretation of Scripture is not the true one: A Proof so considerable, that I know not whether any thing less than clear and evident Demonstration ought to over-rule it. For, you must remember that Dr. Clark, or any *Moderns*, as well as the *Antients*, are fallible Men; and have only the same *Human Reason* which others had sixteen Hundred Years ago, in an Age of Miracles, and near to the Days of Inspiration. *Moderns*, at so great a distance off, may, at least, as easily mistake in interpreting Scripture, as you suppose the Ancient and Universal Church to have done in a momentous Article of Faith.

We think it very unlikely that the *Apostolick Churches* should not know the Mind of the *Apostles*, or should suddenly vary from it, in any Matter of moment. We look upon it as highly improbable, that the Faith of those Churches should so soon run counter to any Thing in Scripture, since they had the best Opportunities of knowing what Scripture meant, were made up of wise and good Men,

chosen This, we are to stick to it; and *be no more Children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every Wind of Doctrine, by the Sleight of Men, and cunning Craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive, Eph. iv. 14.* There is a Time of trying, and then of holding fast that which is Good. The Bereans having, by searching the Scriptures, found St. Paul's Doctrine to be sound, need not afterwards be shaken by any that

Men, Men who would sooner die than commit any Error in that kind wilfully. Upon this we believe the concurring Judgment of Antiquity to be, tho not *infallible*, yet the *safest* Comment upon Scripture; and to have much more weight in it than there generally is in Wit and Criticism; and therefore not to be rejected where the Words of Scripture will, with Propriety, bear that Interpretation. *This is what we are to say or pretend.*

We have as plausible Arguments, to *break modestly, from Scripture*, as you can pretend to have: Nay, we *think your* Notions utterly irreconcilable with Scripture, according to the natural, obvious, grammatical Construction of Words. And besides all this, we have, what you want, the concurring Sense of the *Antients* plainly for us.

The Learned Doctor has made some Pretences that way; and they are of weight with such Readers as are not duly apprehensive of the Doctor's uncommon manner of setting Things off with great Advantage to his Cause, and as great Detriment to Truth. But Two Reasons are obvious, why his Claim to *Antiquity* ought to have the less Force with considering Men: First, because he lays Claim to the Church's *Forms*; which every common Reader may see, are directly against him: And, Secondly, because, notwithstanding his Appeal to *Antiquity*, he is wiser than to put the Matter upon that Issue. He endeavours to lessen the Esteem of the *Antients*, all the while that he presumes they are on his Side: A sure Mark that he suspects them, and is securing a Retreat when they fall him; as they certainly will, whenever strictly enquired into. An Adversary need not desire any fairer Advantage of the learned Doctor, than to have the Issue of the Cause put upon the Doctor's Citations; taking in no more than is absolutely necessary to clear the Sense of the Authors in those very Passages. The great *Athanasius* told the *Arians* long ago, and

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that should preach another Gospel, but hold them accursed. And if Christians ought to be fix'd in any thing, 'tis in their Belief and Choice of ONE God, as he has revealed himself in his Word to be FATHER, SON, and HOLY GHOST; in opposition to those who by *New Schemes* make more Gods than One, and Two of them Creatures; and so change the *Christian's God* and Object of Worship, which should

and it is Fact, that all the Writers before them, of any Repute or Judgment, were directly against them. *Athanas. de Decret. Syn. Nic. p. 233.* "We give you Demonstration," says he, that our Doctrine has been handed down to us from Fathers to Fathers. But you, ye Revivers of *Judaism*, and Disciples of *Caiphas*, what Writers can you bring to father your Tenets? Not a Man can you name, of any Repute for Sense or Judgment. All to a Man are against you." The learned Doctor owns as to *Post-Nicene* Fathers, that they are, in the whole, against him: And many of the *Ante-Nicene* Writings, by the good Providence of God, are yet extant, and can speak for themselves. The Fathers have been tried, and are found faithful; what they defended while living, the Divinity of our blessed Lord, against the Insults of *Jews*, *Pagans*, and *Hereticks*, they still maintain in their Works. And who can think it at all probable, that the Primitive Church should mistake in so material a Point as this is; or that the whole Stream of Christian Writers should mistake in telling us what the Sense of the Church was? And from these we have very clear and full Proof, that the Catholick Church did all along profess a Trinity of *Consubstantial Co-eternal* Persons, in Unity of Nature, Substance and Godhead.

The Question then is not, whether the *Scripture* and Fathers are equally infallible: All the Fathers together are not so valuable, or so credible, as any one inspired Writer. But it is plainly this, viz. Whether the ancient *Hereticks* or *Catholicks*, as they have been distinguish'd, have been the best Interpreters of disputed Texts; and whether we are now to close with the *former* or the *latter*. You would insinuate that you have *Scripture*, and we *Fathers* only; but we insist upon it, that we have both.

The Sum of the whole Matter is this: The unanimous Sense of the Antients, upon any Controversial Point, is of great

should not be heard without Abhorrence. *Have* a Nation changed their Gods, which are yet no Gods? And so were better chang'd than kept: But when or where has such a thing been known? *Jer. ii.* And shall Pagans herein be the Reproach of Christians? Shall they be more firm and faithful to their false Gods, than we to the only Living and True God? Shall we change our GLORY for that which doth not profit?

great moment and importance towards fixing the Sense of Scripture, and preventing its being ill-used by desultorious Wits, who love to wander out of the common way, and can never want some colour for any Opinion almost whatever. We do not appeal to the Antients, as if we could not maintain our Ground, from Scripture and Reason, against all Opposers: This has been done over and over. *Athanasius, Hilary, Basil, the two Gregories, Chrysostom, Austin, Cyril,* and others, undertook the Cause on the foot of Scripture; and were easily superior to all the *Arians*. And as to your Doctrine being justly call'd *Arianism*, I hope, without Offence, I may say, I have made it plain to a Demonstration, (excepting only that, in some Particulars, you fall below *Arianism*) and I should advise you hereafter, for your own sake, to dispute so clear a Point no farther. 'Tis not then, as was said, that we can't maintain our Ground from Scripture: But since we have an Advantage, over and above Scripture-Evidence, from the concurring Sentiments of *Antiquity*, we think it very proper to take That in also; and we shall not easily suffer it to be wrested from us.

As for those who chuse to go out of the common Road, and to run counter to all that has hitherto been called and reputed *Catholick* or *Orthodox*; let them look to it, and be it at their own Peril. They must believe that the ancient *Hereticks* were the soundest Christians; that the first General Council, which met from all Parts of *Christendom*, and having no Biass, so far as appears, to determine them this way or that, either did not know what was the Faith of their respective Churches, and what had been handed down to them by their Predecessors, or else wilfully and unanimously agreed to corrupt it; and that too in a very material Article, in which the Sum of the Christian Religion is contain'd; and in which the Nature and Object of

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profit? God forbid! Instead of this, with purpose of Heart let us cleave unto the Lord: To whom else shall we go? Neither is there Salvation in any other. All People will walk, every one in the Name of his God, and we will walk in the Name of the LORD our GOD for ever and ever. This is the True God, and Eternal Life. Little Children, keep yourselves from Idols. Amen.

our Worship is very nearly concern'd. They must believe farther, that the Churches in general, throughout the Christian World, through every Age, (and even since the Reformation, upon which Matters were strictly look'd into, and carefully re-examin'd) have fallen into the same Error, and so continue even to this day; some few private Men only, here and there, showing their Disslike of it. Now, they who pretend this, must bring some very strong Proofs to make good their Pretences; without which, they must be first very unreasonable, in calling us to attend to what so little deserves it; and next very inexcusable in their Attempts to draw others into their precarious Sentiments. What less than clear and evident Demonstration, on the Side of Arianism, ought to move a wise and good Man, against so great Appearances of Truth as there are on the Side of the received Doctrine of the Trinity, from Scripture, Reason, and Antiquity? And how long may we wait for such a DEMONSTRATION? Even till the mighty Angel come forth, and swear, THAT TIME SHALL BE NO MORE.



F I N I S.

